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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHO WILL CARE?

Who will care?
When we lie beneath the daisies
Underneath the church-yard mold;
And the long grass o'er our faces
Lays its fingers damp and cold;
When we sleep from care and sorrow,
And the ills of earth's life,
Sleep to know no sad to-morrow,
With its bitterness and strife—
Who will care?

Who will care?
Who will come to weep above us,
Lying, O, so white and still,
Underneath the skies of summer,
When all nature's pulses thrill
To a new life, glad and tender,
Full of beauty, rich and sweet,
And all the world is clad in splendor,
That the world shall o'er repeat—
Who will care?

Who will care?
When Queen Autumn's flowers blossom,
And she stoops in pity down,
With a white flower for her bosom,
Taken from her royal crown?
Who will come to kneel in pity
By our long and narrow bed,
When the wild winds sing their ditty
In the grasses o'er our head—
Who will care?

Who will care?
When the Spring time's glad smile lingers
On the meadows far and wide,
And she drops with rosy fingers,
Bloom and leaf on every side,
Who will come with tender yearning,
To the graves of those they miss?
Who will sigh for our returning
To their presence and their kiss—
Who will care?

Who will care?
Who will think of white hands lying
On a still and silent breast,
Nevermore to dream of sighing,
Evermore to know of rest?
Who will care? No one can tell us,
But if rest and peace befall,
Will it matter if they miss us,
Or they miss us not at all?
Who will care?

For The Post.]

REST, WEARY HEART.

BY MATTIE E. OWENS.

Rest, weary heart, forever rest,
The joys, the loves, of other years,
Have passed away, and we are left
To mourn them with fast falling tears.

Rest, weary heart, we need not grieve,
That we no more can e'er recall,
The joyous hopes of long ago,
But let them rest beneath the pall.

Rest, weary heart, forever rest,
Our Summer's gone to come no more;
Life's Autumn comes with glory crowned,
Our Spring-time sweet has gone before.

Rest, weary heart and aching head,
The chilling Winter drear and cold;
Will sometime come with icy blasts
To haste us onward to our goal.

Rest, weary heart, we'll soon be free,
We'll soon our binding fetters break,
Our bli sful future then will come
When in that blessed home we wake.

Rest, weary heart, forever rest,
Our heavy burden we'll lay down,
Our time will come no more we'll grieve
But joyful wear our golden crown.

Rest, weary heart, forever rest,
Till earth and all things pass away,
Till we are called by sweeter sounds
From earth to heaven on that blest day.

Rest, weary heart, e'er long we go
From dreary earth to realms above,
Where days on golden wings go by,
And every word's a song of love.

Rest, weary heart, we then shall meet
With the loved ones of other years,
We'll part no more in that blest land,
There will no grieving be nor tears.

MIDDLETOWN, Mo., 1870.

BARREN VOWS.

Not any flowers, nor song of birds which sing,
Nor su all green flames of spring,
Meet eye to ear, as it that morning tide
When first she felt his hand stel round her side—

Her beating side—and on her lips warm rain—
Of kisses pressed; again,
She hears fair promise and fair whispered vow;
But only dying leaves fall near her now

Autumn reigns old; the vales which laughed of yore
Stand thick with corn no more;
Through the thin trees cold winds are wailing loud,
And mist holds all the land as in a shroud.

Six months la gone, in sir, so s o t a while,
And now, beside the stile—
The self-same stile where she so often stood,
And bided tryst with pulse of quickened blood—

Another stands; she hears the twice told tale,
And listens, dumb and pale;
Her hat before her on the dewy ground,
Till sorrow slowly gives away to sound.

"Yes, it was here, when summer warmed the air
He dallied with her hair—
Hair which, he said had felt the magic hand
Of him who changed to gold the river's sand."

For her, the place with memories like these
Was haunted; birds and bees
Made mellow music in young love's refrain—
Grey ghosts of pleasure greeting present pain.

Now; with wide eyes she hears words which too well
Her heart's lost venture tell;
Now, looking down where but dank weeds are seen,
She meditates the house which might have been.

—A new "thief hat" is the invention of a Yankee. The hat is of a "chimney pot" shape, formed of India rubber, very elastic. The thief wearing this hat, enters the shop of some jeweler, or any place where there are articles of value, seizes a favorable opportunity to thrust the hat on the shopman, and force it down to his shoulders. It is added that the victim can neither cry out nor quickly remove the hat, and that the thief has ample time to pursue his theft at leisure.

MY OPPOSITE NEIGHBOR.

The spring was just coming in, when the house opposite, which had been vacant all the winter, found a tenant. The house was not exactly opposite, however, for it stood in a side street, and fronted, therefore, at right angles to my lodging house. But the "second floor back," which I occupied, overlooked its garden, and that is the main point in my story. I say "garden" advisedly; for, unlike most London houses, the house opposite had a large piece of ground behind it, part of which was shut off by a trellis-work, and was full of flower beds; and my first knowledge that the house was occupied at last, was the sight of a young lady, a very vision of beauty, who appeared one morning in charming, yet simple costume, rake in hand, to attend to these very beds.

I had always been passionately fond of flowers. I watched her, accordingly, with deep interest, as day by day, she directed a neighboring florist where to set out new plants. Afterwards, she herself attended to the garden, watering the flowers night and morning, hoeing the earth when necessary, and carefully snipping off the dead wood. She would have been beautiful in any dress, but in this pretty garden costume she looked divine. Graceful and tall, womanly in all her movements, I had never seen her equal. At the end of a week, I thought of nothing but my opposite neighbor. At the end of a fortnight I was hopelessly in love.

Sometimes, the notes of a piano were heard from within the opposite house; and then a voice rang out, so elastic, so sympathetic, so thoroughly cultivated, that I was ravished. Now the songs were gay; now they were sad; but always the voice was superb, the execution perfect. Several times an elderly gentleman came out into the garden; her father no doubt.

I had often passsed the house, but no name was on the door; so I did not as yet even know who my opposite neighbor was. I did not like to make inquiries. But, at last, Mrs. Day, my landlady, said, one day, incidentally, that the name of the people who had taken the opposite house was Milford, and that the young lady was the wife of the elderly gentleman.

You could have knocked me down with a feather when I heard this intelligence. But I rallied after a while, and asked, boldly, if Mrs. Day was certain.

"There is such a disparity in their ages," I said; "it seems impossible." But she answered very positively, as landladies do, "th t she had it from the best authority."

My dream was broken. Once or twice afterward, I saw my opposite neighbor at her gardening, but always left my window when she came out; and in a fortnight went to Scotland, more to cure myself of this hopeless fancy than because I had anything to do in the North. When I came back in the autumn the opposite house was closed and my neighbor gone.

That very afternoon walking down Regent street, I met an old college friend, Tom Birdsell.

"Why bless me," he cried "we havn't met for years. I'm just going to Verrey's to dine. Join me, and we'll talk of old times, unless you're married, and must go home to dinner. Not married, eh?" he added, gaily. "Lucky fellow! I'm not exactly married, but I'm engaged, and I want to make the most of my liberty. So come along."

We went accordingly.

"Alice is a charming girl," he said, getting confidential as the dinner progressed. "I'm going there this evening, and, by the way, why won't you come, too, and give me your opinion of her? Lots of money, I can tell you. It's rather a romantic story; my engagement to her, I mean. Her father was an old friend of my father's, just as you and I are; but they hadn't met for years. In fact, Alice's papa had lived at Liverpool and only came to London last spring, when he hired a house for six months, till he could look around and buy one for himself. The two old fellows ran against each other accidentally in the street, were frightfully glad, insisted on Alice and I meeting, and finally planned a match between us. My charmer was a little distant, at first; but she's a coming around now, and though the weddding day isn't fixed, the marriage is to come off, the old folks say, some time next spring."

"And do you love her?"

"Oh, enough for all practical purposes. She's lady-like and cultivated, and pretty, and all that, and has lots of money. It would be a pity to disappoint the old people, eh?"

"But you havn't told me her name?"

"Alice Milford. But bless me old fellow, what's the matter?"

"Nothing, or only a sudden cramp."

"I forgot to show you her picture," he said. "Here it is—a very good one, too, though I must say it flatters her slightly."

I knew before I took the photograph in my hand that it was my opposite neighbor's. And I had thought her married—oh, how blind! I turned aside, as if to throw the light more directly on the picture; no one must see me while I looked upon her. How much I had loved her I never knew till now.

It was she looking upon me with calm, soft eyes—eyes that might have been my heaven!

"Well, it's eight o'clock, and I am to be there to take coffee at nine. So we had better be going. No excuses. Come along," he said, as I drew back.

I allowed myself to be led away.

We reached the place, an elegant mansion in the Regent's Park, and were ushered into the drawing room.

"I'm very glad to meet you," said Mr. Milford, on my being introduced to him. "I like your face, sir; and, by the way, it looks familiar. Still, I never heard your name before, I think."

Alice soon made her appearance. Stately and like a star she glided in, greeting her bethrothed with a careless grace that seemed more like friendship than love. I was introduced. As she gave me her hand a crimson flush shot over her face.

"I thought you were alone," she said, running to Tom; "but your friend is very welcome."

Tom was evidently very proud of her. He was himself handsome, but superficial and selfish. I felt that, though she might admire him for a time, such a woman as Alice Milford could never be happy as his wife.

"Hal, you are so fond of music, you must hear Miss Alice sing." Tom said directly.

He led her to the piano, and motioning me to a seat near her, returned to resume his conversation with Mr. Milford.

"Sing whatever you like best, please," I said, as she turned to ask me as to my favorite. "My sister used to sing to me before she was married; but of late I know but litttle of home, or home songs."

Softly she swept her white fingers over the keys, and then broke into a song full of feeling.

"I have heard you sing it before, Miss Milford," I said quite forgetting myself, when she stopped.

"Ah!" she said and again her face flushed crimson.

"This is not the first time," I went on, "I have seen you, though you do not remember me. The house you occupied last Spring was opposite my lodgings. I remember your face well, and your songs cheered many a lone'y evening for me."

"I have seen you at your window," she replied, half shyly, in a soft, low voice, that made the blood quicken in my pulses, though why I could hardly tell.

"Sing something more, please," I said directly.

She chose a simple ballad, a sad one, and her voice seemed like the wail of a broken heart. When she had finished, she suddenly rose, and said. "Are you fond of flowers? We have some very fine ones in bloom now, Tom," she added, "won't you come into the conservatory?"

Tom rose, giving her his arm as he did so. Mr. Milford and I followed.

"Alice, dear," said Tom, with an uncalled for show of affection, "give me a flower. A rose, say; I like roses best."

Alice broke some rose sprays hastily, and presented them to him.

"You will not forget my friend?" he said, patronizingly.

She passed by a camelia, which was crowned with rich, white blossoms, and plucking one just opened, she timidly placed it in my hand.

I understood her. She saw my love for her, and pitied me. I could not look up when I thanked her. Oh! could she but know what I knew—that the love I would give all I possessed to win was held so cheap by Tom.

"I am almost afraid I have offended Papa Milford," said Tom, after we left. "The old idiot has gone to dabbling in shares, and it's plain to be seen that he isn't up to it. It won't take very long for him to lose all he has. But I'll say no more on the subject. Are you going there again on Tuesday night?"

"They asked me, but I have not yet decided."

"Go by all means," he answered carelessly. "They seem to like you, and old Milford doesn't take to every one."

Tuesday evening found me at Mr. Milford's. I had determined not to go, but I could not stay away. It was not a party—merely a friendly gathering, with music dancing, and cheerful talk. It was exquisite pleasure to be near Alice, although I knew that she was lost to me, and that I must crush out the love I felt for her.

"Come and see us often," said Mr. Milford, as I was leaving; "come at any and all times."

But I hesitated. I had noticed that Alice had shunned me all the evening, nor did she now join in this invitation. I stammered something, and left resolving never to enter the house again. Tom was my friend; at least, I owed my introduction to him; and I would not be a traitor to him, even if I could. Never to see Alice again was the honorable course.

Three days after, I met Tom in the street.

"Well, old Milford has done it at last!" he said stopping me. "Lost every shilling just as I knew he would! That sudden panic yesterday did it."

"And Alice?" I cried breathlessly.

"Oh, Alice has just written me a note, asking to be released from the engagemant on account of her father's failure. Which I did, of course," he continued, with a laugh.

"The heartless scoundrel?" I muttered, between my teeth, as I turned on my heel and abruptly left him.

An hour afterwards, I was at Mr. Milford's. The old gentleman clasped my hand, eagerly.

"My dear boy, do you know——" he began.

"I know all," I cried, interrupting him; "and I came to see if I could help you.

"No. I have something left; and even if I had not, I am not so very old but I could work for Alice."

"And Alice—Miss Milford—how does she bear it?" I stammered.

"Like a heroine. But she has had more than this to bear——"

"I know it. The villain! May I—I wonder would it be asking too much," I stammered out desperately, "if I might see her?"

"Of course, my dear boy," he said, but with some surprise. "She is in the conservatory."

I flew to her side. She was sitting listlessly dipping the fingers of one hand in the water of the fountain, while she leaned her head pensively on the other. At the sound of footsteps she looked up, and rose in confusion, crimsoning all over face and neck.

"Alice, darling," I cried excitedly, "you are free now, and I can speak. I do not dare to hope. But I love you! Oh, give me but a chance to show that I, at, least, am honest and true. Ever since I used to see you gardening—ever since I heard you sing last spring I have loved you—"

She had sunk, breathless, into her seat again. Her bosom was heaving convulsively. Her face one moment was pale and then dyed with blushes. All at once a great hope leaped in my heart, and I stopped in my passionate, almost incoherent address.

"Can it be?" I said, seizing her hand and speaking in a whisper, "Oh, Alice, do not play with me. Is it possible you may learn to love me?"

She returned the pressure of my hand ever so faintly, and murmured, as her head fell on my arm, "I'm afraid I have learned it already."

And then I heard, in broken sentences, in answer to my eager questions, that she had long loved me; but that when she had found out the truth she was engaged to another, and honor kept her silent, as it had kept me.

WOMEN'S DRESS.

Strong-minded Views on the Need of Reform.

So much has been said about the need of reform in wo nan's dress—that it may be made more convenient, better adapted to the uses of life, more healthful and less burdensome—that we propose at once to offer a scheme for its improvement, in the hope that others more able will give us other practical directions that may be of greater value.

That our dress may be more healthfull, it must first be made looser around the waist. That it may be more convenient, several garments should be united in one, and made more nearly self-adjusting. And that it may the less interfere with free bodily motion, it should be less voluminous.

Woven woolen under garments can already be procured, that clothe the body from head to heels. One set or several can be worn according to the climate or the vitality of the wearer.

The uses of several separate garments might be united in this way. Above the band of the usual under garments might be added the ornamentation and collar of the underhandkerchief; at the armhole, long sleeves would secure greater warmth; cuffs decorate the wrist, and trimming at the bottom make it supply the place of an underskirt.

Over this may be a garment fitted to the form easily but closely, resembling the ordinary high corsage, as short on the shoulders and nearly as high as a gentleman's vest, sleeveless, and covering the hips like a basque. Upon its lower edge should be fastened a skirt made of some light, warm stiff material, with one or two deep flounces to sustain the upper drapery. These, with the ordinary short walking skirt and basque of polonnaise, might complete a costume at once simple, convenient, healthful and elegant.

Water proof hooded cloaks, round hats and shoes, with broad, low heels, leave little to be desired in their way.

If the vest and added shirt were made fancifully, the outer dress might on many occasions be laid aside while indoors. The upper part might simulate an oriental bodice, be covered with embroidery, or be made of some light colored cloth that should prettily contrast with the soberer color of the outer dress, being visible, perhaps, just inside the pointed necks of the prevailing style. The flounced and detached skirt should match in trimming.

The vest basque, fitting easily to allow the full inflation of the lungs, might be made to hold even the weight of the outer skirt, by having a row of buttons at the waist line. It would suspend the weight of all but the knitted garments from the shoulder.

Let it be remembered that the necessary warmth is mainly supplied by elastic, close-fitting garments, that collars and cuffs are always in place, that the next garment may be roomy and even beautiful as an in-door working dress, that the outer dress may be light or heavy, suitable for walking or receiving visits, put on or off with almost the dispatch our brothers assume or lay aside their coats, and it will be evident that a lady may be always presentable without the quantity of clothes that now engross so much time, cause so much annoyance, create so often ill temper and chagrin, and constantly impede health and usefulness.

To the foregoing plan we invite the attention of those who wish to benefit woman, who desire to prepare for her great usefulness, who earnestly long that the average health of American women may be increased, and also of those who to these benefits would add the crown of artistic grace.—Revolution.

Dame Nature as a "Sculpist."

The London Daily News says: "The French newspapers are beginning to be full of harmless jokes and sneers about Prussia and the Prussians. One of these relates to a certain mountain in the neighborhood of Ems. According to the satirists, even nature itself caricatures Herr Von Bismark since the outline of this hill bears a striking resemblance to the features of the 'blood and iron count.' Indeed, it has been nicknamed Bismarkskopf. Such resemblance is by no means rare. Close b Paris, Mont Valerien, if examined from the Nanterre side presents a startling resemblance of M. Thiers.

"Besides Mont Blanc, mountains in the Pyrenees, in the Tyrolean Alps and elsewhere were supposed to furnish portraits of Napoleon the first. There is a hillside visible from a coach road in the isle of Wight, the outines of which recall with striking exactitude the features of the late Lord Brougham. In old Paris a group of houses in the rue du Vieux Colombier seemed the exat likeness of M. Garnier Pages. The rocs represented his flowing hair, a gallery is forehead, and his collar was portrayed y some chimney tops of the Petite Rue Jurenne. The minister of the provisiona government was very proud of this likness, and when his guests used to praise a toil picture of him in his dining room, M. Garnier Pages always replied that, thoug a good likeness, it was not equal to that of the houses in the Rue du Vieux Colomier."

What Von Moltke Thinks of General Lee.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

We are glad Gn. Lee has not tendered his services to ther of the European belligerents. He can safely rest his military reputation were it now is.

The Prussian Fld Marshal Von Moltke, in the presence of several American gentlemen, once paid the great Confederate chieftain a compliment which from such lips, was indeed worth having.

"I consider Gn. Lee," said the old veteran, "as a sldier, not inferior to Wellington."

His auditors wer all Northern men, but they relished the rmark none the less as a deserved tribute to an American soldier.

—A pair of precocious little damsels at Troy, N. Y., were overheard the other night; on the sidewak, exchanging notes on the Franco-Prussan war. "I know," said No. 1, "that Frince will beat, because the little Prince is with him." "Go away with you," chimed in No. 2. "I know a mighty sight better The Dutch will whip; for my pa is a Frenchman and ma is a Dutchman. They fight every night, and ma always licks."

Metz and its Fortifications.

The following account of Metz is from a letter of one of the correspondents of the N. Y. Herald:

Metz is situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Seillie. It is 170 metres above the level of the sea. On the right the place is commanded by the batteries of Gueulen and St. Julien, on an altitude of about 250 metres; on the left, the more distant heights of the Moselle are 350 metres. Since 1866, in order to give more air to the town, the St. Vincent front was demolished and pushed forward on the right bank of the Moselle. It would cover in case of siege, the bridge of boats necessary for the service of the garrison.

On the left bank, in advance of the St. Vincent front, is the Fort Moselle, of which the extremities of the four bastions touch the river. On the right bank, facing the east, the town was defended only by the Fort de Belle-Croix, erected by Cormontaigne. On the south, between the Moselle and the Seille, the place in case of need, is perfectly secured by an ingenious system of inundations. With the exception of the St. Vincent front, designed by Vauban and Cormontaigne, no important modification has been effected. The twelve millions, allowed from the loans of 1867 for enlarging the fortifications of Metz, have been almost exclusively consecrated to the creation of forts necessary to make the place the great bulwark of the east of France. The French engineers followed the example given by Todleben at Sebastapol, where the Russians raised small earthworks on prominent points, which became redoubtable fortresses, under the fire of which the Russians sustained themselves during eleven months.

At Metz the heights of St. Quentin, Plappeville, St. Julien and Gueulen have been crowned with forts, and at present it would be easy for a garrison of fifty thousand men to surround the entrenched camp with a continuous *enciente* of earthworks similar to the *courtine* which connected Malakoff with the Redan.

The Fort de Gueuleu, at a distance of twenty-six hundred metres from Porte Mazelle, is composed of five fronts, and contains casemates capable of receiving two thousand men. The engineers have strictly conformed to the tradition of bastions; but to diminish as much as possible the inconvenience of this system, which does not afford sufficient space for rifled cannon, the engineers have constructed in each fort an immense *cavalier* to furnish a second line of fire. These *cavaliers* serve as barracks for part of the garrison, and the casemates will only be occupied in event or a siege. The Fort de Gueulen can receive more than three thousand men, and place more than one hundred guns on the ramparts.

The Fort St. Julien is also situated on the right bank of the Moselle, on the Mont Chatilon, 2600 metres northeast of the Porte St. Barbe. It is at about the same altitude as the Fort St. Julien and has also five fronts.

The Fort de Plappeville, on the left bank, is 4300 metres from the Porte de France, at an altitude of about 300 metres, and has four fronts. It can contain about the same garrison, and mount the same number of guns as Fort St. Julien.

The Fort St. Quentin, on the heights of the same name, is at an altitude of about 345 metres, and is distant 2800 metres from the great powder magazine. From all points of the town can be seen this fort, suspended like an eagle's nest on the crest of St. Quentin, which may be considered the key to the position. Its capture would exercise a decided influence on the inhabitants and on the intrenched camp, but to take it would be difficult. In form, unlike the other forts, it is an irregular square—long sides of 300 metres, small ones of 160 only. General Frossard, the clever President of the Committee on Fortifications, was happily inspired to construct this fort well in view of the town, of which it is considered the guardian angel. The above named forts are the four strong points of the intrenched camp of Metz, and within a few days, the corps d'armee concentrated there, could, in case of need, throw up a continuous line of earthworks.

Among the other works of minor importance are the following:

First—The Fort de Saint Privat, between the Moselle and the Seille, to the south of the town.

Second—The Redoubte des Bottes on an eminence that commands the road and the Valley of Flantieres. Its fire will cross those of the forts of Gueulen and Saint Julien.

Third—The Saint Eloy to the south of the village of the same name, and to the northwest of the town, on the right bank of the Moselle. Its fire will cross those of Saint Julien and Plappeville. Metz is at present one of the strongest places in the world. It could be well defended with 50,000 of the Gardes Mobiles within the town, and 60,000 regulars in the intrenched camp.

The Population of Chignons—Interesting to Ladies.

The Lewiston (Maine) Journal treats the ladies to this pleasant paragraph: We published a few days since, an item referring to insects in the bark switches so generally worn. Some doubted the facts stated We can assure all doubting Thomases that the fact was even so. A well known physician of this city has shown us two of these loathsome creatures, which were found in the switch of a lady in Auburn, exhibited to him, and transferred to a glass vial, where they can be seen with the naked eye. Under the microscope their appearance is hideous. They have a brown pointed head, any number of legs, a fuzz on the back, and crawl along with a wriggle something like a caterpillar. They appear to resemble the centipede family. The lady who discovered these has had trouble with her head for some weeks, but did not at first think of her switch containing the cause. The back of her head was punctured and sore. The insect appeers to burrow in the head like a wood-tick. The switch from which these were taken had previously been subjected to a half hour's steaming, but the creatures were as lively as crickets. Another smaller kind has been found, which skip about like fleas.

—The man who by mistake took a drink from a bottle of mucilage says he has felt "stuck up" ever since

VARIETIES.

—An agency for Koopmanschap & Co., the importers of Chinese, has been established in Boston.

—A second-hand clothier of New Haven, Conn., publicly announces that he has "left off clothing of every description."

—Frank Thorn is getting sensible, he has given up the idea of making the leap from Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls.

—Prizes are offered for the best design for a Schiller monument in Vienna. Fifty thousand florins are already subscribed.

—The share of Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens (Mrs. Mark Twain) in her father's estate amounts to a quarter of a million.

—A Chicago lady dropped one of her eyebrows in the church pew, and dreadfully frightened a young man sitting next to her, who thought it was his moustache.

—A Buffalo serenader sang, "I'm thinking love of thee—" when the descent of about four gallons of water from a third-story window, proved her papa was thinking of him.

—The King of Prussia has received from M. Oppenheim, a banker of Cologne, one million of thalers as a contribution towards the expenses of the war.

—"Mother," said Ike Partington "did you know that the 'iron horse' had but one ear?" "One ear! Merciful gracious child, what do you mean?" "Why, the engineer, of course."

—Recently discovered manuscripts show that Robert Fulton had the plans of a floating steam battery perfected as long ago as 1814, and that they were approved by naval officers who examined them.

—A young lady from the rural districts went to Des Moines to see an elephant. In the street car the conductor said to her: "Miss, your fare." "Well, if I am," she replied, "I don't want any of your impertinence."

—A stir has been created in England for some time past, by the disappearance of Lord Aberdeen, a young nobleman aged twenty-three, who left England about two years ago, without since giving any information of his whereabouts.

—The fastest trotting horse in the world is said to be owned by a Mr. Thorne, of Duchess county, N. Y. This horse has trotted half a mile in 1:06, and a mile on the road in 2:17. He has never been trained for the track.

—A lady's costume for a "sketching excursion" in the White Mountains consists of a waterproof short dress, with hoopless skirt, a broad brimmed straw hat tied down at the sides by a veil and a handkerchief around the neck.

—A New Jersey widow, finding her charms fading, applied a "magic balm" a few nights ago, and woke next morning to find her hair all fallen off, and blotches as large as ginger cookies all over her face. She wants to interview the balm man.

—An Englishman, one hundred and three years old, who has paid seventy-one annual premiums on a life insurance policy was at last fortunate enough to die the other day, thus getting back from the company about a quarter of the money he had invested.

—The Union Pacific Company has decided not to employ Chinese labor on their road within the limits of Wyoming Territory, and have, instead, arranged to procure Scandinavians, who are disposed to build themselves permanent houses, and improve the country by colonies.

—A young female has been swindling the ladies living on York street, New Haven, by representing herself as "the servant girl from the next door," and requesting the loan of a quarter for her mistress. In this way she had collected quite a sum of money.

—The Misses Young (Brigham's daughters,) number about twenty four. They are described by one who saw them at the Salt Lake Theatre the other night as all stout and fine looking. The boys, (there are many of them,) says this spectator, "look and act like other boys, no peculiarities in person or manners being apparent."

—A curious scene was witnessed at the burning of a mill on Battle Island near Oswego. The mill was the home of great flocks of swallows and pigeons. Whilst the flames were raging, the birds would circle above them in flocks, and then dash into them in a body. Hundreds of them were found dead after the fire. In explanation of this singular fatality, it is suggested that the birds were attracted by the light, and also that they had nests in the mill filled with young ones, which they sought to defend.

—A gentleman who arrived in Richmond with the body of a relative, who was a victim of the Jerry's run accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad declares that, in the darkness and confusion at the scenes of the catastrophe, some unknown scoundrels seized the opportunity to rob the dead and wounded. He says that the bodies of every one of the former were rifled, and that several of the wounded had their money or watches taken from them. As most of the unfortunate wore gold watches, and were well supplied with money, the infamous thieves got booty to a large value.

—On Tuesday a party of boys were playing base ball on the hill above the new Eagle works, at Lancaster, Pa., when the coming up of a storm dispersed them in all direction to their homes. Two boys were running together at full speed down the hill side above the road in the open field, when a flash of lightning struck them, killing John Woolslayer instantly, and badly shocking Peter Davis. The boy who was killed had his clothes set on fire, his body somewhat burned thereby near his stomach and side, and both his shoes torn off. Both boys fell on their faces, and Davis remembers nothing that happened.

—A Bangor, Me., physician scouts the idea that jute switches could contain any insect capable of perforating the skull of a female. After entering into an elaborate description of the jute, as an East Indian grass, he says: "Now, in regard to the 'scientific miscroscopical investigations, and the astonishing results daily reported, I will say that, if the capillary appendage of any of the fair sex has been found to contain such innumerable quantities of insects the 'animile' must belong to a genius possessing an entirely different character from that which inhabits the jute."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 20, 1870.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

The Radical Executive Committee of the United Sates is busily engaged in procuring and preparing the sinews of war, and making ready for battle. But whether the style of its preparations suits the smaller office holders, is another question. The Radical leaders want both money and votes,—especially the former. The party is nothing if it does not have plenty of money.

Perhaps a more corrupt system of polititical brigandage was never entered into, than that now being carried on by the Radical Commitees. They are regularly organized banditti, who go to the clerks of departments, &c., and say, "your money or your life." This species of robbery to swell the Radical corruption fund is now being carried on extensively.

In Washington the other day, a Mr. GAINES who represented the Ohio State Association, called upon Colonel CLENDENNING of the Radical Executive Committee to protest against the assessments. "My ideas," said Colonel CLENDENNING, in reply, "are these, that where a man goes home to vote and spends an amount equal to his assessment, such voter ought not, and this Executive Committee do not expect him, to pay anything into their hands: but satisfactory proof that such voter has been home to vote must be furnished this committee. Each person who receives a notice of assessment is expected to send the amount of such assessment, or evidence that he is going home to vote."

From this it will be seen that each man must come down with his money, or furnish *satisfactory proof* to the Committee that he is going home to vote. What does this imply? Simply that he must either travel five hundred or a thousand miles to vote the Radical ticket, or furnish money enough to bribe some one else to vote it. This is a remarkble comment upon the parry of the the ballot-box, as seen from the Radical stand-point.

But the bandit Colonel goes still further in his explanation of the duties imposed upon Radical office holders and the penalties that attach for dereliction. "As we have," he continues, "a record of the names of all employes, and we can compare your list with our record, and see who do and who do not go home to vote or pay their assessment, this committee intend to urge upon members of Congress to withdraw their support from such employe who does not go home to vote or pay his assessment; and further, they intend to recommend his dismissal."

We have not the least doubt but this penalty will be visited upon each and every individual who fails to come promptly to time. What a remarkable commentary this is upon the political virtue of the party in power. Its leaders have organized a despotism, by means of which they confidently expect to continue themselves in power. Were there no other reasons to be advanced why the leaders of the party should be driven from the positions they have so signally disgraced, this alone would be sufficient. It is a notorious fact that for years throughout the North they have corrupted the ballot-box with money, and it is equally certain that they intend to try it again. The postoffice clerks, letter carriers and all the Federal employees in this city have been assessed to aid in controlling the next election with money, and unless they promptly respond to the demands of the political highwayman who has the collection in charge, they will be summarily dismissed the public service.

No one can reasonably doubt but that hundreds of thousands of dollars of the public money has been diverted from its legitimate channel to swell this corruption fund, and that millions more will be stolen if necessary, sooner than lose the election. In view of this unblushing raid of the leaders, we think its about time that the people, regardless of party affiliation should take the matter under the gravest consideration. The people have the power to put a stop to this corrupt and corrupting practice, if they will exercise it; and it is their duty to exercise that power if they would preserve public virtue and the honor of the nation.

We wish it were possible to get an independent expression of opinion from our Radical cotemporaries upon this system of brigandage—nay, to get any expression of opinion at all. But there is little or no hope for it. However we invite them to speak out, either for or against it, and should they decline to do either, the public can only place one construction upon their silence,—that they favor this wholesale robbery and corruption.

CABINET rumors are again going the rounds. The latest is that Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL of Illinois has been tendered the position of Secretary of State. Of course it is only a rumor, but it must be anything else than agreeable to the simon pure Radicals to hear Mr. TRUMBULL's name mentioned in that connection.

THE CONTRAST.

The contrast between the mode of conducting the war that is at present raging in Europe and the late civil strife in the United States, is worthy of note. While our own war was between brothers and people of the same race, and practically of the same sympathies, the European imbroglio is between two nations who have long been enemies and jealous of each others prosperity and power.

One would think that under these circumstances the war would be carried to extremes, and that neither age, sex, nor condition in life would be spared, provided we judged from the mode fixed upon by our own Radical leaders for carrying on warfare. But in this particular, even despotic Europe sets democratic and enlightened America an example worthy to be followed.

The King of Prussia, in his proclamation published yesterday to the French people, whose territory he has invaded, reflects honor upon the man who prompted and the monarch who promulgated it, and puts to shame the sanguinary orders that were carried into execution in the Valley of Virginia and elsewhere.

"We war against soldiers," says the Prussian monarch, "not against citizens. Therefore the latter may continue secure in person and property so long as they abstain from hostile acts, and we grant them protection as a matter of right.

Generals commanding corps, will decide what measures are necessary toward individual communities, violating the usages of war. They will also regulate the requisitions necessary to sustain their troops, and fix the difference of exchange between German and French currency, in order to facilitate dealings between the soldiers and citizens."

This is of the same character as the war policy laid down by the French Emperor to his commanding officers, requiring them when upon the soil of the enemy to respect the rights and property of citizens and non-combatants, and to pay them for their necessary supplies in gold.

We are told that PHIL. SHERIDAN has gone to the Prussian head quarters. Should they carry their arms across the fertile and cultivated fields and trim vineyards of *la belle France*, we hope that he will profit by the lesson of civilized warfare as foreshadowed in the proclamation of King WILLIAM. Let him think upon the desolation of Shenandoah Valley, where homesteads were burned over the heads of feeble and dying women, and half clad children were driven forth without food or shelter, when he reads the humane words of one who is a despot with almost unlimited powers.

The truly brave are always magnanimous to the weak, and that general who wars only against armies wins the most enduring laurels. Should Paris fall into the hands of the Prussians, or Berlin become the prize of the French, neither of them will be a New Orleans, ruled by a BUTLER. Side boards will not be battered, nor bank vaults blown open to enrich the spoiler. Neither will the ladies of either city be proclaimen women of the town, and the proscribed prey of a lecherous soldiery. Modern Europe, with all the despotic dogmas it fosters, cannot tolerate this mode of warfare.

REPUBLICAN UNITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is cheering to note the unity of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. In no other State have the Republicans been less controlled by personal disappointments or more heartily and disinterestedly devoted to Republican principles. The result is an almost certain prospect of success in the October election. The reason for the healthy condition of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, is their avoidance of the dangerous doctrine of free trade.—*Press.*

It is one of the most cheerful signs of the day to note the unity of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. It is positively exhilerating—and then too, not on its record during the war, when it alone saved the life of the nation, the best government the world ever saw, alone and unaided. Not a Democrat in the ranks during the four bloody and weary years, not because it made the debt, and now pays all the taxes, not because it liberated the bond and enslaved the free, not because it has a President who gets drunk, and receives presents, and gives of the heritage of the people to recompense therefore, not because it filled the South with carpet baggers and bayonets, and stocked the North with wholesale plunderers, but because, forsooth, "of its avoidance of the dangerous doctrines of free trade." It is wholesome to get down to the real facts concerning this delightful unity in which these brethren dwell together. The Democratic party of this State seem to have avoided the same error, and in the absence of other reasonable and self-evident causes, it might share with the *Press* the modicum of comfort it takes out of its recent discovery.

FIFTY more Chinese have been sent to North Adams, Mass., to take the place of white men. They display great aptness in learning trades and the language, which render them the more dangerous. In the mean time the Chinese amuse themselves at home in murdering Europeans.

THE TRUTH WILL OUT.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial of Yesterday.]

The Washington *Chronicle* fairly shrieks over the defeat of the Republicans in North Carolina, a result for which that paper, and the set it represents, are chargeable with a full share of responsibility. It calls loudly for the healing of "dissensions" in other Southern States; but with blindness and fatuity, which ever characterize ambitious and selfish leadership, insists that all who differ with it shall surrender their opinions and truckle to the clique who as much as anything else have wrought the mischief. It is unquestionably true that the North Carolina defeat should inspire Republicans in other States to unite. But there never can and never should be a union of political adventurers reckless usurpers, and avaricious corruptionists by whom, as in North Carolina, taxation has been piled mountain high and the public debt enormously increased. It is management of this kind that has produced the result in that State, and we have no right to suppose that there will be a materialy different result wherever similar causes exist. The naked truth is, the time has come for rebellion against speculating politicians; for entering the solemn protest of the people against the mania for managing party politics and running party machinery to make money. That it is the settled determination of the people to enter their protest against these things, no observing man need be told, not in North Carolina, or in any Southern State merely, but everywhere. And no where is this determination more extensive or unalterable than here in Allegheny county.

OHIO POLITICS.

For conspicuous weakness, if not entire inanity, commend us to the platform of resolutions adopted by the Radical State Convention of Ohio, at Columbus on Wednesday the 10th inst. While it is intended to mean anything or everything to suit occasion and locality, it is absolutely meaningless.

A perusal of the third resolution, leaves the matter perhaps in doubt, just how the party in Ohio stands on the tariff question. It is as follows:

Resolved, That a tariff for revenue is indispensable and should be so adjusted as to be the least prejudicial to the industrial and producing interests of every class or section, which secures to the home producer a fair competition against the foreign producer.

What will the eastern Radicals interpret that to mean? Don't it smack a little of heresy? Perhaps our Sixth avenue neighbor, who is pretty well up in the Chaldean Radical, will condescend to enlighten us, and give his ideas generally on the resolution.

The Radical party in Congress, with the united aid of the Ohio Radical delegation, have succeeded in utterly ruining American carrying and commerce, as well as squandering millions upon millions of acres of valuable lands upon close corporations. But notwithstanding all this the Ohio Radicals resolve as follows:

Resolved, That a change of our navigation laws, so as to admit the registration of vessels purchased abroad, is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that such action would again give to our plundered commerce the supremacy of the seas.

Resolved, That the policy of granting subsidies of public lands to corporations and monopolies is unqualifiedly condemned.

Gentlemen, that is all bosh of the scurviest kind. The ghost has come to haunt you, has it? and now you fancy that you can lay it by resolving that your past conduct has been directly antagonistic to the interets of the country. The destruction of American commerce, and the squandering of public lands was *your work*, and the pople mean to hold you responsible for it. Your penitential dodge is a poor oe, to say the most of it. If a horse thief comes to you and confesses a *penchant* for taking other people's equines, is it likely that you would entrust him wth the key of your stable? Not much, re opine.

OUGHT TO BE IMPEACHED.

The New York *Sun*, a Republican journal, speaking o President GRANT, says:

No inchoate treatyean empower him to order the naval forces of the United States to take part either in a foreign or a domestic war in St. Domingo. It is an act of pure usurpation on his part, that ought to be dealt with severely as soon as Congress again resumes the exercises of its constitutional functions.

THE cable tdegram that the Queen of Prussia had announced her intention to take personal supervision of the wounded and sick in the hospitals, and that the wounded of both nations should receive the same care,—though a cutting rebuke upon the mode of treatment meted out to the sick and wounded during our late civil war, is welcome news to all the civilized nations of the earth. The battle-field has enough horrors, without adding to the inevitable miseries of the hospital and prison.

SENATOR MORTON AS A FABRICATOR.

To be a successful Radical leader, one must be of an inventive turn of mind. Of this class is OLIVER P. MORTON, Senator from Indiana. Toward the close of the last session of Congress and since, he has been inventing stories about rebel and Ku-Klux outrages in the South, especially in Alabama, (he evidently having been assigned to the duty of working up "outrages" in that State,) and giving them currency through his public speeches. Mr. MORTON's partner in this "outrage" manufacturing business is one GEORGE S. SPENCER, Radical Senator, from Alabama, and between the two they succeeded in picturing a terrible state of affairs in that State.

Now it so happens that the whole thing was a sheer Radical invention, which was intended to be the ground work for military interference in that State. Radieal Governor SMITH has exploded the whole fabrication in a letter written to a member of one the resident political committees at Washington. No one will question Governor SMITH's opportunities for learning the truth or falsity of the alleged outrages in the States, and he most emphatically pronounces them to be without the least foundation in fact, but asserts that such men as MORTON and SPENCER are doing everything in their power to bring about such a condition of affairs as they have depicted.

Governor SMITH, to arrive at the truth of the matter, made a tour throughout the State, and was everywhere received by the people, without regard to divisions of political sentiment, with every demonstration of respect due his position, and found that Republicans "without regard to race, color or previous condition," were as safe in their persons, and as undisturbed in the enjoyment of their political opinions, as in any other section of the Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court, all of whom are Radicals, sustain the Governor against the statements of the two Senators named, and other Radical politicians corrobate the testimony.

But does any one suppose that Senator MORTON will retract his statements, even after this flat contradiction by the principal Radical officials of Alabama? Not at all. Like a loyal Radical politician, he believes that the surest means of success is to tell a lie and pertinaciously stick to it.

"FIGURATIVELY TRUE."

That the colored cadet, J. W. SMITH, did a vast amount of tall lying as to the treatment that he received at the hands of the other cadets at West Point, is no longer a speculation, but of official record. Urged on by his Radical friends he expected to accomplish wonders, and revolutionize the whole military and social situation at the military Academy. The result was, he made a miserable failure, for which he is perhaps less responsible than the advocates of social equality between the two races, who prompted him to utter his wholesale slanders about the white boys at West Point, who very naturally and very properly refused to acknowledge him as their social equal, notwithstanding they were compelled to acknowledge the legal rank attained by him through his nomination and confirmation to a cadetship.

Among the other complaints made by SMITH in his letter which was published and paraded all over the country, was "that from the time of going into camp until the date of his letter, not a moment had passed without his being cursed and abused by his fellow cadets, who were around his tent, cursing and swearing all night," &c. Upon the official investigation, SMITH admits this to be only "figuratively true." In other words it was a lie, manufactured to arouse the prejudices of the public against the white cadets and in favor of the black.

Seriously, J. W. SMITH is not worthy any more public notice and notoriety than any other impudent and impertinent negro lad, but inasmuch as the Radical party championed his cause so zealously, and took occasion to spread his garullous lies broad cast over the country, it may not be amiss to draw the proper moral for future reference.

Not a single charge that he fulminated against the other cadets has been sustained, save now and then, in unimportant and partial particulars. Not content with telling one set of lies, he attempted on the investigation to lie out of his first tissue of falsehoods, by charging the recipient of his published letter with forgery, by inserting complaints and charges that he never wrote or made, who in turn swears that SMITH perjures himself when he makes the charge. This raises a question of veracity between the negro and his especial "guide philosopher and friend." Which lies, or whether they both lie, is a matter of very small import to the American people. The whole thing was a preconcerted arrangement, and a premeditated attack upon the white cadets of West Point by a cabal of Radical conspirators who knew in advance that the white youths at the Academy would instinctively shrink from meeting the negro on terms of social equality. The opportunity was seized upon to enforce the equality of the two races by and through the power of the government, and at the same time degrade the Caucasian blood, by visiting penalties upon every boy in the Academy whose natural pride of race and lineage would forbid his acknowledging an inferior—the representive of the lowest race—to be his equal socially and politically.

And what is the result? A single white cadet is reprimanded, as is SMITH, who in addition is proven to be a liar and the weak tool of liars, and his friends are shown to be unmitigated scamps and truculent mischief makers.

The cadet GILMORE, who is also reprimanded, it appears on one occasion, while drilling a squad to which SMITH was attached applied abusive epithets, to him which he no doubt applied to other cadets, thus making himself amenable to the rules, had they chose to make complaints to their superior officers—a practice that drill masters are proverbially in the habit of indulging in.

But why the Court of Inquiry should find alike in the cases of GILMORE and SMITH, and why Secretary BELKNAP, should so far modify the finding as to order the same puhishment for both, it is hard to understand. The case of GILMORE shows that he applied unbecoming epithets to a single cadet. The case of SMITH developes the fact that he deliberately lied about and slandered the Examining Board, his superior officers, and all the cadets at the Academy, and by the aid of his Radical friends, gave those lies and slanders the widest possible publicity through the press of the country, acts that ought have placed him on trial at once before a court martial by direction of the proper officer, and which would have been done with a white cadet.

SMITH will have no inconsiderable amount of cheek if he does not resign his cadetship after this miserable *fiasco*. The notoriety that he has gained is anything but enviable, and General HOWARD, and Senators WILSON and SUMNER and the rest of them will feel anything but pleased at the facility of the young African for fabricating falsehoods, not only at their dictation but on his own account and to the prejudice of his champions, when he finds himself cornered and entangled in the web of his own multitudinous and awkward untruths.

Had a white youth indulged in such base and baseless slanders concerning his superior officers and fellow cadets, he would no longer command their respect, and would only receive such courtesies as the regulations strictly require. This being the case, it is not supposable that a negro will fare better, or even as well. Henceforth he will be marked for the bitterest and keenest insult, the result of the foolish attempt of his Radical friends to compel social and political equality between antagonistic races in the leading Military School of the nation.

ANOTHER SUICIDE in the case of poor MERTZ is an additional warning to those who embark upon the fascinating, but dangerous ocean of speculation. Suicides are few where the losses are confined to the individual. He may be prostrated, financially, but possessing the knowledge that he has not brought ruin upon others who placed their earnings and confidence in his keeping, he soon recovers his buoyancy. Remorse more frequently unsettles the mental balance than the sense of personal loss, however severe. The individual banker conducts business more upon honor than in any other vocation. Men and women trust their money in large and small sums, without any other guarantee than a memorandum pass-book, without a thought or care as to the pecuniary standing or habits of the individual. In incorporated institutions with double the amount of capital stock is bound for the protection of depositors; in other banks under individual liability, every stockholder is bound to the extent of his means for all liabilities, which makes the depositor safe. The cases are rare where the individual bankers fail if they confine themselves to their legitimate business. It is only when they are tempted to deal in gold and stocks that they swamp, as they are pretty sure to do. This is the testimony of the most experienced financial men of New York, where the sad lesson of life is taught quickest and is true everywhere. Keep to your legitimate business, the returns may be slow, but far more certain.

REPUBLICAN demagogues, to secure votes, profess great sympathy with the King of Prussia. Not content with taking sides, they are attempting to force the Democracy on the other side. In no convention of the party anywhere has there been any allusion to the great struggle in Europe. No effort to catch the German or any other vote by appeals to passion or prejudice. The insincerity of Republican professions are well stated in an exchange, which says:

The hollowness of the Republican professions of sympathy is proved by the refusal of a Republican Congress to prolong its session for a few days, at the request of the President, and pass a law which would have enabled the owners of the great German steamships and other valuable German shipping, which now lie idle in our ports, to transfer them to American citizens. Such a law would have been perfectly consistent with our neutrality, and yet have been of great service to the German capitalists, whose property, rendered useless and unproductive, is going to decay on their hands. Such a law would have been a great advantage to both America and Germany—causing an important and much needed addition to American shipping, and releasing German resources for loans to the government at home, or any other employment to which the patriotic seller of the ships might choose to devote the heavy proceeds of the sale. This is the only way in which our government could render any effective aid to Germany; and our Republican Congress treated the request of the President with such contempt that they refused to prolong their session for a single hour to consider it. And now this party has the impudence to ask for German votes on mere worthless professions of barren sympathy!

THE Nashville *Banner* relates the following:

A lady residing in the Eleventh district, generally known as "old Mrs. W," having heard of the Franco-German war, buried every valuable thing she had a day or two since. When asked why she did so, she replied that, in the days of the revolution, her father said that the British would not come, but they did, and impoverished her and that when the people said the Yankees would not come they did, and gobbled up everything she had, and that she intended to get ahead of the soldiers this time.

THE following information from the N. Y. *Post*, will not be very pleasant reading to owners of brown stone fronts. It says:

A general complaint is making of the lack of durability of buildings erected with natural brown stone, and the opinion is widely circulated among builders and architects that this beautiful material must pass into disuse in consequence of the destructive action of New England climate upon it. Its porous nature causes it to absorb large quantities of water, which freeze and split off layers of the stone.

THE following seems to be the result of the election in North Carolina. The Congressional delegation stands five conservatives and two Republicans. The political complexion of the Legislature is not very much from the following: Senate—Conservative, 32; Republicans, 18; Lower House—Conservatives, 75; Republicans 45. HIRAM, better withdraw your cutthroats.

THE State debt of North Carolina has increased under the last two years of HOLDEN'S government, the trifle of $21,000,000 and the people have nothing to show for it.

THE Democratic official majority in Kentucky is fifty thousand and the negro vote all in. This is about as large as it usually has been in the absence of a State or National ticket.

THE carpet bagger MORGAN and the wench he married, a few days ago in Mississippi, are stopping at the Weddel House in Cleveland.

CARPET BAGGER WHITTEMORE has given up all further Congressional aspirations, and is now a candidate for the State Senate.

EVERY county in Kentucky shows a Democratic majority.

Democratic Nominations.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Assembly—Iasac Heretter. Commissioner—F. Will. Director of the Poor—J. B. Miller. Jury Commissioner—Henry Mayer.

YORK COUNTY.

Associate Judge—Peter Ahl, Sr. Assembly—Lemuel Ross, Frank J. Magee. Commissoner—Lewis Strayer. Director—David Small. Auditor—Henry Rudy. Jury Commissioner—William Webb. No instructions were given in regard to the congressional candidate. E. S. Wagner, George Daron and Lysander Finley were appointed conferees. They are said to be favorable to Hon. Richard Haldeman.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Commissioner—H. S. Wilson. Jury Commissioner—Wm. Fields. Poor Directors—C. F. Hoover, J. H Morrison. Auditors—Frederick Ross three years, W. A. Orr, one year. The congressional conferees are J. K. Rhodes, T. M. Utley, A. G. Gibboney. Senatorial Conferees—J. B. Lelheimer, C. P. Dull, Wm. Wilson, Representative Conferees—Andrew Reed, Geo. Weiler, Reed Sample.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Abraham Greenawalt, Jr., has been nominated in place of Dr. Stevenson, who declined the nomination on the legislative ticket.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Assembly—George W. Skinner. Commissioner—Samuel M. Worley. Director of the Poor—Peter McFerren. Jury Commissioner—Elias Patton. Auditor—John A. Sellers.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

The Johnstown *Democrat* contains a letter from Gen. James Potts, declining to run for the Assembly on the question of removing the county seat from Ebensburg to Johnstown, on account of poor health. The convention will re-assemble at Cresson, on the 20th, to name a candidate.

Following is the ticket nominated by the Democratic convention, held on the 8th inst:

Assembly—W. Horace Rose; Sheriff—W. B. Bonacker; Commissioner—Francis O'Friel; Poor House Director—Peter H. Berg; Jury Commissioner—Alex. Skelly; Coroner—Jacob A. Harrold; Auditor—John Wagner.

R. L. Johnson, Esqr., was chosen chairman of the County Committee; James King delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, and Phillip Collins, C. L. Pershing and Isaac Wike Congressional Conferees.

CENTRE COUNTY.

The Democracy have nominated the following:

Congress—L. A. Mackey, subject to the decision of the Democratic Congressional Conference; Senator—C. T. Alexander, subject to the decision of the Democratic Senatorial Conference; Assembly, P. Gray Meek; Commissioner—John G. Sankey; Jury Commissioner—Wm. Burchfield; Auditor—Dr. J. M. Rush.

DON'T CROWD.

Don't crowd: this world is broad enough,
For you as well as me:
The doors of art are open wide—
The realm of thought is free;
Of all earth's places you are right
To choose the best you can;
Provided that you do not try
To crowd some other man.

What matter though you scarce can count
Your piles of golden ore;
While he can hardly strive to keep
Gaunt famine from his door.
Of willing hands and honest heart
Alone shall man be proud;
Then give him all the room he needs,
And never try to crowd.

Don't crowd, proud Miss, your dainty silk
Will glisten none the less,
Because it comes in contact with
A beggars tattered dress;
This lovely world was never made
For you and I alone;
A pauper has a right to tread
The pathway to a throne.

Don't crowd the good from out your heart,
By fostering all that's bad;
But give to every virtue room—
The best that may be had;
Be each day's record such a one,
That you may well be proud;
Give each his right—give each his room,
And never try to crowd.

[From the St Louis Republican.]

MONEY.

BY DAVID J. BEATTIE.

There is nothing like money, the root of all vice:
Independent of consequence, name but the price,
It will shed its effulgence o'er withered or green,
And gild with its lustre the pauper or queen.

'Tis the greatest ingredient in modern times known,
And it oftentimes changes our nature to stone:
Yet that stone is the diamond that cuts its way through,
And scatters its blessings on many or few.

'Tis the mammon we seek for and love as our God:
The calf of the Hebrew, the rock-smitten rod:
The power that will purchase the garb to clothe fools,
As the prince and the peasant alike are its tools.

Its votaries are legion, at all altars they kneel;
And its powers prolific as signet and seal;
Of all that is holy and pious and great,
And worthy to worship in modern estate.

Without it there's nothing that's worthy to court,
For the knave and the rascal can make it his sport,
Whilst merit without it is thrown in the shade,
And the puppet and dolt that the tailor hath made.

And the brainless imposter, with impudence fraught,
Has lugged up the diamond, the price that he sought,
As it only requires the surface of gold,
To achieve what is generous and noble and bold.

Yet the world is progressing, I deem it but right
To advance in the to tex of power and might,
And regard not the lessons old fossils have taught,
For the man without money's considered as nought.

THE BURDENS OF THE DAY.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Who shall rise and cast away,
First the Burdens of the Day?
Who assert his place and teach
Lighter labor, bolder speech,
Standing firm, erect and strong,
Proud as Freedom, free as song?

Lo! we groan beneath the weight
Our own weaknesses create;
Crook the knee and shut the lip,
All for tamer fellowship:
Load our slack compliant clay
With the Burden of the Day!

Higher paths there are to tread;
Fresher fields around us spread;
Other flames of sun and star
Flash at hand and lure afar;
Larger manhood might we share,
Surer fortune—did we dare!

In our mills of common thought
By the pattern all is wrought;
In our school of life, the man
Drills to suit the public plan,
And through labor, love and play,
Shifts the Burden of the Day.

Power of all is right of none:
Right hath each beneath the sun
To the breadth and liberal space
Of the independent race—
To the chariot and the steed,
To the will, desire and deed!

Ah, the gods of wood and stone
Can a single saint dethrone,
But the people who shall aid
'Gainst the puppets they have made:
First they teach and then obey:
'Tis the Burden of the Day.

Thunder shall we never hear
In this ordered atmosphere?
Never this monotony feel
Shattered by a trumpet's peal?
Never airs that burst and blow
From eternal summits know?

Though no man resent his wrong,
Still is free the poet's song:
Still, a stag, his thoughts may leap
O'er the herded swine and sheep,
And in pastures far away
Lose the Burden of the Day.

The Expenses of a Ball.

One of the Paris evening paper, the Le Soirs, publishes the following curious estimate of the cost to various persons occasioned by a ball given at the Hotel de Ville by a M. Chevreau. That gentleman sent out between 11,000 and 12,000 invitations, and 9,500 persons, viz: 3,500 ladies and 6,000 gentlemen accepted and attended. Now it was necessary that they should be elegantly dressed, and, consequently, much expense was incurred by them in procuring the needful habiliments and adornments. The writer in the Le Soir makes the following calculations thereupon:

Toilettes of 3,500 ladies, exclusive of jewelry	$ 165,000
Natural and artificial flowers, feathers &c.	4,200
Gloves	2,000
Shoes	5,000
Washing, &c	2,775
Hairdressers, perfumers &c	3,000
Gloves and cravats for 6,000 men	4,000
Hair dressers	5,400
Washing	5,200
Tailors, repairs, hatters &c	9,600
Carriages for ladies and gentlemen, 8,000 hours	4,000
Drink for the drivers	240
	$210,415

The writer maliciously adds that he has not taken into account the sum paid for false hair, which would be about $42,400, representing a weight of 1,324 lbs. 1 oz. 9dr., and a length of 4,374 yards.

Rather Mean

A poor country doctor was once called from his bed on a stormy night, with the startling summons, "Doctor, I want you to come right straight away off to Banks.' His child is dead." Then why do you come?" "He's poisoned. They've given him laud'num instead of paregoric." "How much have they given him?" "Do'no, A great deal. Think he won't get over it." The doctor pushes off through the storm, meets with divers mishaps by the way, and at length arrives at the house of his poisoned patient, and finds all closed. He knocks at the door, but no answer. He knocks furiously, and at last a night-cap appears from a chamber-window, and a woman's voice squeaks out, "Who is there?" "The doctor, to be sure; you sent for me. What is the matter?" "Oh, it's no matter, doctor, Ephraim is better. We got a little frightned, that's all." "How much laudanum did he swallow?" "Only two drops. 'Taint hurt him at all. Wonderful bad storm to night.' The doctor turned away buttoning up his overcoat under his throat, and tries to whistle away his mortification and anger, when a voice calls, "Doctor! doctor!" "Well, what do you want?" "You won't charge nothing for this visit, will you?"

HOW TO FIGHT FRANCE.

Prince Fredrick Charles of Prussia Upon the French Soldier.

Frederick Charles, Prince of Prussia, an able and successful strategist and leader, victor at Sadowa, and now leading the Prussians to victory, wrote some years ago a military memoir. This memoir contained some important remarks on the condition of the Prussian troops, and a sort of comparison between this efficiency, discipline, and military organization and those of the French. It was prophetic in its very title: "The Art of Fighting the French Army." The opinions are not only valuable in themselves, but they attain an added significance when it is remembered that the Prince has attained great military renown, and that he has the power of carrying into practice the opinions which he expresses. He says:

Those who suppose that the French fight in an irregular and desultory manner, like the hordes of Attila, are as much in error as those who suppose them subject to the strict rules of military art. The truth must be sought between the two extremes. Undoubtedly the French army in time of war is deficient in forms, but these are replaced by simple principles and actual truths, that can be renewed at will. For instances, *coups de main* that had been practiced by Moreau in the wars of the Republic, were seen again in the last Italian war. Marshal Bugeaud, the most able instructor and the most experienced in contemporary art, knew the French soldier better than any man living. He embodied their principles in his own short treatises, from which they were almost texually extracted by Marshal Saint Arnaud.

THE FRENCH PRINCIPLES OF WAR,

As briefly as I can give them, are:

1. Absolutely to lay aside in time of war the regulations, the instructions of the barrick drill, and the very memory itself of the parade ground. There is no such thing with the French as an order of battle, a form that prevails on every occasion. The mode of carrying the troops into action is left to the initiative and the talent of the generals. They, on their side, rest on the knowledge of the leading subalterns and on the intelligence of the soldier. "The French soldier always marches forward," such is the French tactic in its simplicity. Forms are of no importance, they are varied according to the ultimate object, the country, the movement, and above all, the enemy's faults.

2. The real principle, which becomes as familiar to the soldier as to the general, rests on this truth, "moral force is superior to physical force." Napoleon himself expressed this idea when he said that "Moral force contributed three-fourths to success, while physical force was only worth one-fourth." The entire education of the French soldier is on this principle. The French disdain to manœuvre one division against another. There is no moral element in the matter. The chief who commands, whatever his intelligence, retires with the most complete and simple notion of his own infallibility and future success. The French officer has no sense of fear, of deference to superiors—he does not feel himself crushed by the presence of a chief, and every general, every officer, goes into action without misgiving, sure of himself, full of confidence in his own light and in his own courage. It is easy to understand the authority such officers have, compared with those who dread the critics more than the enemy and have never had other than a limited responsibility. The French soldier says: "We have no tacticians," but from his lips this is no reproach. He estimates his general or officer by the *elan* or impulse he can communicate to his men. And the soldier is right. That moral chapter of the art of war which relies on knowledge of the human heart, constitutes the better part of a general's greatness; a gift rarely accorded by nature, still less to be acquired, but of which the soldier is instinctively conscious.

M'MAHON AND CANROBERT.

Have been great in the French army precisely by this quality joined with care for the personal welfare of their men. Canrobert, in the Crimea, would ask his men, "Do you think you can do it?" and the result always justified the confidence he had in the men, for they understood what was to be done. The French are not above the Machiavellian arts of surprise, the unexpected, to astonish the enemy. Thus they attack with terrible cries, and the hideous aspects of the Turcos and the Zouaves may intimidate young soldiers; for which reason it is expedient to warn recruits against such practices.

3. Another French principle is to attack in close column when operating against enemies little accustomed to drill, because they are usually braver and more enterprising. On the contrary, when engaged against regular troops they fight as skirmishers and without order.

4. An essential principle with the French one indeed that they have constantly adopted in these last campaigns, is never to defend themselves in a passive manner, but to act constantly on the offensive, even when it is only for the purpose of defensive operations. I think this defensive activity, pushed to excess, as we now see it in the French, may be charged to Marshal Bugeaud. We must do our best to raise the moral force of our own men and to depress that of the enemy. To this end we must never wait for attack at the defensive moment, but always sieze on the offensive. Attacking movements in flank or rear, even if executed only by a handful of men, produce an extraordinary moral impression. These lines contain not only the advice for offensive defences, but the means of resisting attack; that is, not front to front, but as in cavalry tactics, front to flank. I recall, in this respect, the words of the great King (Frederick): "The cavalry officer who permits himself to be attacked by the enemy, instead of himself making the attack, ought to be broken *cum infamia*; for Prussian cavalry ought always to be first in attack." This precept, which contains the whole precept of chivalric spirit, must be modified in reference to infantry. Still, at the precise moment, we must advance to meet the enemy, and not await his attack. Events will decide a special policy, as, for instance, when it would be imprudent to abandon an advantageous position to take the offensive. By continued attack the French, who would fight on a field with less cover than those of the Italian campaign, would sustain greater losses. But, if permitted to act with impunity, they would end by gaining their object. The French soldiers knows that in attack the chances of death are diminished as they approach the enemy, for the nearer the enemy is the more rapid the loading and firing, and the worse the aim. If the French are attacked in column their skirmishers spread out, and fall back. The French line closes up. The attacking column, which sees the effect of its advance, still marches on. But speedily the skirmishers deploy again. One or two columns advance. The skirmishers envelope the enemy on three sides. His attack slackens. Time is lost; he cannot retire—he must fight. The French are ordered in such a case not to kill, but to make prisoners, because while they are killing one they make take half a dozen.

5. The French idea in employment of skirmishers seems to me particularly interesting. It is that "Skirmishing is but an expedient" (*Letiraillement n'est qu'un pis aller*). This mode of fighting being only a loss of time and never decisive is only to be used when it can be done with freedom. It never should be forced by the enemy, for not his plans should be forced on us, but ours on him. This is the real moral supremacy. The enemy's skirmishing line should not be opposed by our skirmishing line; that is a loss of men and time. Skirmishers must act against the flank. Better still, however, is it to repel such an attack to send in a squadron at a charge, and without firing to break the opposing line.

6. We must pay special attention to the French attack to that spirit which is peculiar to them, and which Cæsar himself has remarked. He considered their first burst as the most dangerous and each successive one less imposing. The vehemence of attack—

THE FRENCH FURY

Of the wars of the revolution is to this day a national characteristic. The French have the habit, in beginning a fight, to sound the enemy's line, and so to take an account of his forces and their disposal. They have recourse to partial attacks which seek to penetrate to the point whose possession is deemed useful. If these are not immediately successful they wait until the supports come up. In Italy, however, they changed this opening, and by and by throwing out heavy skirmishing parties, and at the same time charging in column. In this way, at Solferino, they surprised the Austrians just as they were forming for the march after their dinner. The videttes were driven in without firing a shot. The outposts fell back and then the fight began. The French had ground of their own choice, besides the moral effect of a surprise. This instance proves how they accommodate themselves to circumstances. The French habitually employ their best men. The *corps d'elite* are composed of picked men, whose ambition is excited and whose places ever can be supplied by those who are emulous of their consideration. They march in the front ranks and thus maintain the French supremacy, and make subsequent work easier for the less reliable troops. It is a theory that immediately an attack is decided upon, it cannot be made too promptly. The firing is prolonged as little as possible, and in the Italian war the musketry would last a quarter of an hour before the bayonet was brought into use. The French attack at the double quick, in which they are well drilled in time of peace, so that they do not lose their breath by the time they come up with the enemy. Armaud says, in writing to his wife from the Crimea: "The English attacked some strong redoubts and lost more men than we did. My brave boys run, while the Englishmen are satisfied to walk." The first assault being thus at the double, the skirmishers advance without firing until they get within one hundred and fifty feet of the enemy—the columns are moving up behind them. This impetuous assault in column and in open order terrifies the enemy. If successful this disorder is soon rectified, but if repulsed disorder and confusion are inevitable.

Frenchmen don't understand an orderly retreat. They try to get ahead of each other, and their flight becomes a general *sauve qui peut*. This one of their great failures, which must be seized on the moment by sending cavalry and infantry in pursuit—as they soon recover.

Cardinal Antonelli and Miss Vinni Ream—The Cardinal's Opinion of Freemasonry in America.

[Rome (July 12) Cor. Newark Courier.]

I called to see Miss Ream. The Cardinal's carriage literally stopped the way, filled up the little piazza in front of her door. Her ante-room, too, seemed overflowing with the Cardinal's Jeen yellow plushes. Cardinal Antonelli was giving Miss Ream a sitting for a bust which she is making of him. After His Eminence left, Miss Ream showed me a beautiful and valuable gift he had brought her this afternoon, a large medallion; it is an ivory head of Christ, purely cut, and set in gold and white enamel—a very handsome work of art, as well as a beautiful ornament.

Miss Ream brought from Senator Stockton a letter to Cardinal Antonelli. When Senator Stockton was the American Minister near the Roman Court. His Eminence was a friend of Mr. Stockton and his wife; visited them without ceremony. Of course a letter from Senator Stockton was all powerful. At the interview, Miss Ream hesitatingly expressed a desire to the Cardinal to model his bust, but added quickly, "I may wish it, your Eminence, but I cannot expect you to grant my wish, because I hear you have refused for many years all artists."

Cardinal Antonelli said he had been so closely occupied for years, and at present was so very much engaged, that he hardly knew how to grant such a request.

"But," said he, an exception should be made in your favor. You are a child of the American government, a government I respect and admire. Its Congress has commissioned you to make the statue of Mr. Lincoln, a man for whom I had great regard. I cannot refuse you."

So His Eminence appointed his hours, and has given Miss Ream several sittings, a most remarkable favor, at this juncture, too, when every moment of his time is so precious and so closely occupied.

This afternoon Miss Ream said playfully:

"Your Eminence ought to know that I am a Mason," and she showed him her badge, a heavy gold Maltese cross, with a blue enamel cross in the center, on which is marked in gold, "VIII," the order belonging to her; on the back is an inscription, her name, and the title of the Lodge—some Scotch fraternity—I forget its proper name.

The Cardinal took the cross, examined it, and listened to her account of how she received the order; it was after she had modeled the Lincoln statue, and it was conferred upon her as an order of merit and appreciation. The Cardinal smiled.

"Ah, your Masonic orders are innocent matters in America," he said "they are charitable societies, not secret ones conspiring against order and public peace."

As he handed her back the cross and collar his Eminence did not look much shocked. Cardinal Antonelli is a small man, and like Liszt, a handsome homely one. He looks about fifty-five; has the most brilliant and beautiful eye ever set in human head. His face ripples most pleasantly with expression; his manners are simple but very courtly, and as fascinating as those of a charming woman. There is a little consciousness about him, but it is not offensive.

—Sir Robert Harvey, of London, was recently shot, and, owing to the mystery surrounding the affair, a great outcry was raised, and strenuous efforts made to capture the assassin. Subsequent investigation showed, however, that he endeavored to commit suicide. He was in great financial embarrassments, and the bank of which he was President afterward failed.

War Items.

Count Bismarck was recently asked whether, if successful, Germany ought not to insist on Napoleon's abdication. He replied, "No, Germany can only fight for German objects, not for French."

The Darmstadt Gazette, the official organ of the Government of Hesse, commenting on the French Emperor's declaration that he had no idea of aggrandizement, said that only a born idiot would believe in Napoleon.

An English correspondent with the French army writes, that as the soldiers started from Paris the shopkeepers on the line of march pressed on the troops and loaded them with bottles of wine, bundles of cigars and strings of sausages.

La France of Paris, of July 29, has the following:

The Cabinet of Washington had requested, it was said, that the Hamburg line of steamers should continue to ply without interruption during the war, but the report goes that it received a negative reply from France, so that all the vessels which might have brought from America either men or provisions find themselves stopped.

Gatignant's Messenger of July 29 reprints the following, from the Paris Pays of that day:

During a visit of the King of the Belgians to Paris he had a conversation with Prince Napoleon, and in it the King complained somewhat bitterly of the projects attributed to France concerning Belgium. The Prince answered, "Belgium! But it is not we who want it; six months ago Bismarck offered it to the Emperor, just as a lacquey does refreshments on a salver!"

Emperor Napoleon has addressed the following letter to General d'Autemarre, commanding the National Guard of the Seine:

PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, July 26, 1870.

MY DEAR GENERAL—I beg you to express from me to the National Guard of Paris how firmly I count on their patriotism and devotedness. At the moment when I leave for the army I am anxious to affirm the confidence I have in them for the maintenance of order in Paris, and for watching over the safety of the Empress. Each must now, as far as his strength permits, look carefully to the safety of the country. Believe, my dear General, in my friendly sentiments.

NAPOLEON.

A Paris correspondent says ever since it was resolved that the Prince Imperial should accompany his father, the Empress has been occupied in preparing her son's military outfit. With her own hands she put every needful article of dress and toilet in its place, while the young Prince, so early called into military life, looked on, extremely pleased with the additional importance acquired by his new position as a soldier ordered on active service. The day before the departure the Empress, accompanied by the boy and one lady in waiting, drove to Paris and spent an hour in prayer for the victory of the French arms, and for the safe return of her husband and son in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, (Notre Dame des Victoires,) at whose shrine former Queens of France have knelt when left by their royal husbands in days of battle and of peril.

The King of Prussia issued the following proclamation July 27, evening:

On the occasion for the approaching struggle for the honor and independence of Germany I have received from the communes, the corporations and private persons of all classes of the Fatherland, and from all the circles of its children, even from beyond the seas, so large a number of manifestations of devotedness that I feel compelled to proclaim loudly that accord, and to add my thanks and the assurance that I respond to that fidelity of my German people by my unalterable steadfastness. The love for the common country, the unanimous uprising of the German races and of its princes, has set aside and reconciled all differences and disaccord. Germany more united than ever, will find in that as in its right a guarantee that the war will bring a durable peace, and that from the bloody seed will spring a blessed harvest for liberty and German union.

A Paris correspondent gives the following opinion of the French artillerymen on the Mittrailleuse: "Whilst the French infantry soldier is anxious to test the efficiency of the Chassepot against the needle gun, the anxiety of the artillery officer can scarcely be expressed on paper, to place the mitrailleuse in battery against an advance of either infantry or cavalry, each battery of six guns throwing nine hundred projectiles a minute, and considered here the most destructive engine in modern warfare. An evidence of the importance of this new invention is found in the advertisement (official) in the Cologne Gazette, offering a reward of five hundred thalers to the Prussian soldier who shall capture the first specimen of this weapon."

Of Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, whose candidature for the Spanish throne was the original pretext for the troubles in Europe, a Berlin correspondent writes the the following:—"The Prince is an amiable man, without a trace of pride on account of his name and royal desent. He and his two brothers, Charles and Anthony, were strictly brought up by their father. They embraced the military career, and Leopold has risen to the rank of Colonel in the Prussian Guards, but being always passionately fond of scientific studies, philosophy and history, he devoted to these pursuits, most of the leisure hours, in Dusseldorf, Berlin and Potsdam, which his brother officers spent in amusement. It is a characteristic of the Prince to treat every one with the greatest urbanity, no matter what his station in life may be, and his good nature is the more prepossessing, because it is free from anything like affectation. Always polite towards ladies, he is passionately attached to his mother. The great wealth of the father permitted the sons to indulge in every sort of enjoyment, and yet they were remarkable for their simple style of living. All the members of the family are liberal in their political convictions.

The following is the text of the circular addressed by the federal government to its diplomatic agents abroad, announcing that France declared war to Prussia:

BERLIN, July 19, 1870.

The imperial government of France has sent us through its Charge d'Affairs, the enclosed document which contains the declaration of war. It is the first official document we have received from the French government relative to the grave affair which has occupied the world for a fortnight. In that document the French government gives the following reasons for the war it makes against us: Firstly the refusal by the King to pledge himself that the advent of a Prussian prince to the throne of Spain should not take place with his consent; secondly, the alleged notification to the Cabinets of the refusal by the King to receive the Ambassador of France and to continue negotiations with him. We summarily answer to those allegations that his Majesty the King, having, from respect for the independence and the autonomy of the Spanish nation, and for the freedom of the resolutions of the Princes of the Hohenzollern House, never thought of putting Prince Leopold on that throne, the demands to which his Majesty has been subjected to obtain assurances for the future were both unjustifiable and arrogant. To have a suspicion that he entertained an afterthought of an intention hostile to France was but a gratuitous invention. The alledged notifications to the Cabinets never took place, and the King never refused to treat with the French Ambasador. On the contrary, the French representative never expressed the wish to enter into official negotiation with the King's government. It was personally and in a private conversation with the King of Ems, that he spoke about the question referred to. At home and abroad the German nation has recognized that the efforts of the French government had but one aim—a humiliation, which the nation cannot bear; It has recognized that war, which Prussia could never have thought of, was imposed by France. The whole civilized world will admit that the motives put forward by France do not exist, that they are merely pretexts invented for the occasion: The German Confederation and the allied governments of Southern Germany protest against an aggression which never was called for, and they will repulse it with all the means God has given them. You will leave a copy of the present despatch with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the government to which you are accredited. BISMACK.

THE LOST BABY FOUND

Recovery of Little Mollie Digby, of New Orleans—The Child Concealed in a Private Hospital for Women.

Our readers will recollect of the sudden disappearance of little Mollie Digby, of New Orleans, on the 9th of June last, who was stole away by a negro woman, and for whose recovery large rewards were offered by the authorities and citizens of that city. The child turned up on the morning of the 9th in a handsome residence in that city, where it had been left. The Commercial Bulleitin of the 10th says:

Intelligence that she had been found got abroad early yesterday morning and went through the city with the quickness of wind almost. Mr. Digby was called out of bed at six o'clock by Capt. James M. Broadwell, who came at that early hour to tell Mr. Digby that a child answering to the description given of the kidnapped child was at at his residence, No. 49 Chestnut street, between St. Andrew and Josephine streets. Without dwelling upon the conversation that ensued, or the feelings of the father and mother, upon receiving such joyful tidings from so reliable a source, we proceed to a narrative of what transpired.

Mr. Digby accompanied Capt. Broadwell to his dwelling, where they found Mrs. Broadwell walking the hall with the baby in her arms, and he instantly recognized the child as his. He took her and hastened back with her to his wife. Soon after Capt. George, who is one of the Board of Police Commissioners, Superintendent Badger and special officers Malone and Jourdan, visited Capt. Broadwell's house, the visit being made at the instance of the Superintendent, with a view of ascertaining how the child came to be there. Mrs. Broadwell stated that a colored woman sent a message to her husband and herself on Monday evening, requesting them to come and see her, as she had something important to communicate. They went and the child was shown to them. Recurring to the discription given in the papers, they suspected the child was Mr. Digby's. Apprehending trouble from having a white child in her possession, she asked Capt. Broadwell and Mrs. Broadwell to take the little one, and they did so. Her story to them was that another colored woman had left the child in front of her door on Wednesday last and did not return.

Capt. George asked Mr. Broadwell for the name and residence of the woman from whom she got the child. She was somewhat indisposed to answer the question, because she said she believed the woman was innocent of anything connected with the abduction, or of any design to conceal the guilty. Capt. George then asked if the woman's name was not Ellen Angelo, and if she did not live at the corner of Camp and Belle Castle streets, in the Sixth District. To both questions Mrs. Broadwell replied affirmatively. This ended the interview, and the police went in quest of Ellen.

Capt. George says, that having received an intimation that the child was in her possession, he went to her house on Sunday. He knocked at the door, and for a long time—he judges about half an hour—he had to wait until it was opened by her. Inquiring of her if she had not a white child in her house, she told him not; and he is of opinion that he was kept waiting at the door to afford time to have the child carried out the back way and hid in some other house.

ADDITIONAL—THE WOMAN ARRESTED.

We are furnished with the following account of what occurred in the prosecution of the investigation by the police:

Ellen Angelo is a light mulattress, middle aged. She owns a valuable property, and the grounds in the rear of her house are spacious. Besides the name given above, she is known as Mrs. Fall and as Mrs. Blass. She has several children, among them a boy named Blass, and among the inmates of the house is a very handsome young white woman, who says she is from Mobile, and who is advanced in pregnancy.

The police upon entering the house separated all the parties, and questioned each one apart from the other. On Sunday night last officers Pierson and Johnson went to the house and searched it through for the missing child, but did not go into a spacious garden in the rear, where there was a fierce dog. The boy Blass admitted yesterday that he had the child in the garden at the time the officers were in the house, but says he took the child out because it was cross and crying. Still more important information was obtained from one other person in the house. The child had been in the house at least nine days, and the young white woman who reports herself to be from Mobile, said the woman who brought the child there is a sister of Ellen Angelo, alias Fallon, alias Blass. That woman is now in Mobile, and the police have been telegraphed to arrest her.

Upon this information an affidavit was made against Ellen Angelo, charged with being concerned in kidnapping the child. A warrant was issued against her by Recorder Campbell and she is now in prison.

—No explanation has been offered of the relations between Captain and Mrs. Broadwell and the prisoner. Mrs. Broadwell, who, it is said, has no children of her own, seems to have been as anxious as her husband that little Mollie Digby should be restored to her parents. Captain Broadwell, who was not present at the interview between the police and his wife, after he learned that Ellen Angelo had been arrested and imprisoned, called upon the Chief of Police at his office, and, we are informed, was very indignant that anything should have been done to the woman, said he had known her many years; that she was respectable and that the police only wanted to make capital out of the affair.

These statements come from the police. Why the child was abducted is yet a mystery, and it may take a patient investigation to solve that mystery.

VARIETIES.

—About $10,000 have been raised toward the Stonewall Jackson monument fund.

—No wonder eyes sometimes look pleading and sorrowful; they are under the lash all the time.—N. O. Times.

—A man in Iowa City, in drawing his check to pay his railroad bond tax, made it payable to "highway robbers or bearer."

—That fool, Frank Thorne, is recovering from the injuries received in practicing for his suicidal leap at Niagara, but will not be able to make his intended jump on the 18th.

—A negro in Washington, D. C., while playing base ball on Thursday, made a lucky strike and ran clear around the bases, but on reaching the home base fell dead.

—Mrs. Hannah Hawkes is said to be the oldest woman in Boston, and aged ninety-six was baptised Sunday. She was the daughter of a Bunker Hill officer, and widow of an officer in the war of 1812.

—In the Garden City of the West the men are beginning to be ashamed of drinking strong drink so many times a day, so they now say to each other, when inviting to imbibation, "Let us go and take a bath."

—A guest at one of the Montgomery (Ala.) hotels, who has the unfortunate habit of sleeping with his mouth open, recently awoke in the morning to find his set of false teeth stolen. No clew has been obtained to the thief.

—An exchange says the phrase in Napoleon's dispatch to the Empress about their son, which was rendered in English: "The soldiers wept at his tranquility" properly translated reads "his calmness has profoundly affected (or impressed) the soldiers."

—A Saratoga toombstone bears this inscription: "Emma, daughter of Abraham and Matilda Cox, and wife of Theodore Schallen, died August 10, 1848, age 27 years, leaving five children—married too young, against her father's will. Single women take warning."

—A balmy citizen of Portsmouth, N.H., a few nights since, undertook to ascend the closet shelves at his boarding house, thinking he was going up stairs to his sleeping room. The shelves wouldn't stand it, and they, he and the dishes came to grief.

—"It wasn't so very late—only a quarter of twelve." "How dare you sit there and tell me that lie! I was awake when you came in, and looked at my watch, and it was three o'clock." "Well, isn't that a quarter of twelve?"

—A wild cat attempted to take a baby out of its cradle in a cabin near Mankato, Minn., but a little black and tan dog attacked and fought it until the mother came in and drove the wild beast out with a brand of fire.

—New England is suffering greatly for the want of rain. In many places the drouth is so great that vegetation is burned up. The same is true of some parts of New Jersey where the fruit crop is seriously damaged by the protracted heat and drouth.

—The records of the French war office show that during the first half of the eighteenth century, ending five years after the day of Fontenoy, four hundred and fifty thousand Irishmen died in the French service, and that during the last half of the century one hundred and fifty thousand Irishmen fell in battle under the banners of France.

—A ragged little urchin, begging in the street the other day, was asked by a lady who filled his basket, if his parents were living. "Only dad, marm," said the boy. "Then you have enough in your basket to feed the family for some time," said the lady. "Oh, no, I haven't neither,," said the lad; "for dad and me keep five boarders. He does the housework and I do the market'n."

—The Rev. Father John Shanahan died in New York on Monday. The deceased was known throughout the United States, and at the time of his death was the third oldest priest in the Union. Father McElroy, of Boston, being the oldest, and Father Keenan, of Lancaster, Pa., the next. He was born in Ireland, in 1792, and during the past six years, he has been blind.

—It is now confessed that most of the wheat known as No. 2 of the spring crop of 1869, in store in Chicago, is hopelessly hot. The amount spoiled is variously estimated, and will probably exceed a million bushels, and with the amount similarly damaged at Milwaukee, will prove a gigantic loss to the trade. The fault lies with the ring of railroad authorities and warehousemen.

—One of the churches of Meriden, Connecticut, had a sensation last Sunday, caused by one of the female members marching to the pulpit and reading a document, the main points of which were aimed at another member of the same church. After finishing, she sat down and remained until the service was over. She was supposed to be temporarily deranged, though she soon recovered, and attended both the afternoon and evening meetings.

—At a meeting of a colored charitable association in Charleston, South Carolina, on Tuesday night, one of the parties accused another named Scott of misusing the funds of the society, to which charge Scott rejoined that his accuser was a thief and a liar, and received a slap in his face for his pains. Scott, taking a seat for a few moments, arose, exclaiming, "I will shoot you!" And, taking a pistol from his pocket, he fired at his accuser, who, dodging out of the way, escaped unhurt. J. B. Wright, a colored member of the Legislature, who was apparently standing just beyond, or at least near by the person aimed at, received the ball in his arm.

—"The Queen's cup," which was the prize in the New York yacht race, on Monday, is not properly a cup, but simply a large antique silver ewer, with Arabesque ornamentations, twenty-eight inches high, and weighing one hundred and thirty-two ounces. The diameter of the pedestal is about eight inches, above which, for three inches, it diminishes to an inch and a half, and then spreads into a bulk six inches in diameter. A couple of inches above this is the main reservoir of the vessel, which is about a foot across, and would hold at least a gallon, did not the vessel, unfortunately for drinking purposes, lack a bottom. The cup was originally offered for competiton at the yacht race of 1851, at Cowes, England, when it was won by the America, of this country, the owners of which afterward presented it to the New York Yacht Club. Its money value is about five hundred dollars.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 20, 1870.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

THE DIFFERENCE.

We find a great many of our Radical exchanges alleging that the very general and wide spread opposition to the importation of Chinese laborers into this country is a revival of the Know-Nothing party spirit of 1852-6. The parties making this charge ought to know better, for having been active members of the Know Nothing league, they are not likely to be deceived into a wrong belief as to what is and what is not a revival of the spirit of Know-Nothingism.

The difference is so very plain that no man need be led astray. The Know-Nothings were a secret league, bound together by secret oaths, whereas, the opposition to the importation of Chinese Coolie labor is open and spontaneous. The Know-Nothing party did not so much oppose the emigration of Europeans to this country, but sought to place them under restrictions and deprive them of the rights of citizenship, as far as possible, after their arrival here.

The reason of the opposition to the importation of the Chinese is, that all thinking people regard them as too dangerous an element to be introduced into the body politic, and that they will be productive only of evil results in the future. This opposition to the emigration of the Asiatics is the same spirit that has prevailed ever since the foundation of the government. The Constitution itself confers upon Congress the right to prohibit the importation of dangerous and undesirable populations by express statuatory enactments. This power was conferred at the time to put a stop to the importation of the African race. But now the threatened importation of the Asiatic is much more to be feared than the importation of the African race was three-fourths of a century ago.

The opponents of the Know-Nothing movement of eighteen years ago, cannot justly be charged with inconsistency now, by its former advocates and present apologists. The original Know-Nothing movement was to place undue and unjust restrictions upon people of our own race, blood and lineage, who would naturally blend with us into one undistinguishable mass of sympathetic and and congruous citizenship.

But not so with the Chinese. They are a distinct race, having no sympathies in common with the Anglo-Saxon race and whose nature and traditional education would impel them to wage continual warfare against our institutions.

The law of self-preservation is the first law of nature, and nations as well as individuals have the right to avail themselves of it. It is not pretended, even by the advocates of Chinese emigration, that the Asiatic will bring with him any social, moral or political strength or advantages. It is only claimed that such emigration will bring cheap labor and plenty of it. Admit the latter to be a blessing,—which it is not, but rather a curse—will it outweigh the three positive evils first mentioned?

The cheap labor of the Chinese, we have demonstrated over and over again, is one of the greatest curses that could befal the country. The very monopolists who advocate so strongly the importation of Chinese laborers, seek to retain control of the government by declaring that the Democratic party would reduce the laboring classes of the country to the condition of the pauper laborers of Europe. The charge is really too flimsy to be seriously refuted, especially when we have such palpable evidence that they are the only advocates of pauper labor—and are putting their ideas into practical shape by importing the pauper population of Asia, to displace the native or naturalized mechanic and laborer or compel him to work for pauper wages.

If the laboring masses of the country would consult their own and their children's welfare, they will not allow themselves to be led astray by this newly raised cry of Know-Nothingism, but vote with that party which stands openly and immovably opposed to the introduction of a pauper population, which is meant for their own destruction and social overthrow.

HOWARD VS. HARD WORK.

Some friend in the interest of the Hon. THOMAS HOWARD publishes a statement in the *Gazette*, marked "D. & W.," relative to the health of that gentleman, which is so precarious as to require three doctors to sit up with him. His debility has been brought about, they say, by over-work at Harrisburg in the line of his official duties, which must excuse him from taking any active part in canvassing for a Renomination for the position of Senator, but begs that his friends will not overlook his claims in the Ringers Convention on the 30th of this month. Mr. HOWARD appeared the picture of health after the adjournment of the Legislature, married a blooming belle, and appeared to great advantage to his delighted constituents, until the nasty Reformers undertook to smash slates and bang rings. We do not wish to convey the impression that the honorable gentleman is not sick, he has been announced as ill for some time. Neither can we presume to contradict such distinguished physicians as Messrs. DICKSON, GROSS and LEWIS, who have declared his diagnosis to indicate the evil effects of overwork at Harrisburg, but we can dispute the taste of the announcement, if we are not permitted to contradict the fact. It is likely to be unfortunate for the political future of Mr. HOWARD, inasmuch as his constituents and admirers may think if one session came so near depriving him of vitality, another would surely finish him, and to save a precious life they may desire to keep him at home. That our readers may be certain of the exact words used in the card we append the conclusion:

His physicians, Drs. Dickson, Gross and Lewis, advise against his taking any part in politics, as they say he needs all the quiet and rest he can get to restore his health, which, they assert, was very seriously impaired by overwork at Harrisburg last winter. Hence, while still in the field as a candidate for the State Senate, Mr. Howard is compelled to keep out of the activity and excitement of politics, and is unable to personally address himself to his friends, but he hopes they will not forget his interests and claims for their endorsement of his course at Harrisburg, by a renomination for the office.

THE HON. JOSEPH WALTON, like all good and great men, deprecates his ability to serve the public. Judging from his address to the Republican party, which is nearly equal to WASHINGTON'S farewell to the American people, we must be permitted to say, he gives the highest evidence of the qualifications necessary for a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He says, and we have no right to doubt, as he is an honorable man, that he was nominated without solicitation and elected without effort on his part, and that he is bereft of ambitions notions in consenting to a renomination, but "having taken great pains to understand certain interests relating to our noble river," and having been solicited as Chairman of the Legislative committee, to personally address the Congress of the United States, and having personally addressed that immaculate body without avail, and inasmuch as these proceedings are pending and may fail without his personal presence, he has consented," much against his inclination, to be voted for by anybody who wants a good man, because, to quote his words, "I could *materially* aid in its just determination if again placed in the same official position I lately held."

Independently of the material aid promised in the above, he takes a higher flight, and says the "privileged ascendancy of the Republican party is a matter of the utmost consequence, for without that, the public policy to which he is attached would be subverted." Does JOSEPH mean our noble river would dry up or run the other way? He regrets the division in the Republican ranks, and distinctly states, if they continue, defeat will be the result, but he has not followed, we are glad to note, the miserable example of the *Gazette* in attributing this division to THE POST. In this connection we cannot forbear reproducing his own language, for it so reminds us of the golden words of the Father of his Country, when he stood upon the brink of a dissolving future:

In the unfortunate contention now existing among us, it is right and just to accord to both sides equal patriotism, and equal devotion to vital Republican doctrines. But it cannot, nevertheless, be concealed that in consequence of it, the integrity of the Republican party is menaced and its usual victory at the polls threatened with defeat. That my name should be in any way connected with such a painful disaster, I cannot contemplate as even possible, without sorrow. Ere it is too late I sound the alarm of impending danger, and expect my Republican brethren to banish passion, and come together in the generous spirit of union and harmony, sacrificing all subordinate considerations to the continued triumph of that party which rescued the Great Republic itself when assailed within and without by mortal enemies, and whose policy alone can preserve the national honor and maintain the tide of public prosperity. I would not for a moment stand in the way of such a most desirable settlement of existing difficulties. Personal consideration sinks before the higher obligation to promote the public welfare. As it was last year, so I stand now, passive in the hands of my political friends, to use my name if it will promote harmony and give strength, or to use another name if it will better subserve those more important ends.

Never did he view the threatening waves of a side wheel steamer around his carevel of deeply laden coal boats, on the broad bosom of our noble river with more profound emotion than now agitates his brunette bosom on the divisions in the Republican ranks, and like a faithful pilot, as he is, "sounds the alarm of impending danger." In further imitation of WASHINGTON, he calls upon his countrymen to "banish passion" from their souls, to sacrifise "subordinate considerations," and stand by the party that saved the "Great Republic." (WALTON is reported to have interest in the boat.) The solemn part or joke of his address is where he alludes to his present position. He would not, he says "for a moment stand in the way of the settlement of existing difficulties; that personal considerations must sink before the higher obligations of public welfare." He says he is passive, but if, as last year, his name is necessary to the harmony of the party that saved the "Great Republic" it may be used. In the meantime he is not sick, don't require Drs. DICKSON, GROSS and LEWIS to sit up with him, will keep his name on the Reform ticket, expects a nomination by the ringers, and don't care a continental who knows it. Has the coal miners at his back, the Working men's Association, the railroad and river interest, and a tolerable sprinkling of the common country people. He says if TOM. MARSHALL introduces a resolution in the 30th of August Convention to exclude from consideration any name now on the Reform ticket, he will show him that he don't own more than half of the county.

WALTON, like WASHINGTON, concludes his farewell address in words which should be set in letters of gold or set to music. Let them be remembered by the *Gazette*:

Men engaged in a common cause can rationally look for success only through conciliation and compromise. Republicans all have the same object in view, to attain which individual aspirations and preferences must be sacrificed—otherwise contention, divisions and defeat are inevitable. Now is the only time for reconciliation—if put off, these ruinous disasters will be upon us; and will be solely chargeable to our own folly. Let us be wise in time. JOSEPH WALTON.

THE "oldest" is perverseness personified. It is the wickedest paper in Pittsburgh. Ungrateful, selfish and untruthful. It has the audacity to charge THE POST with a desire to create a division in the Republican ranks, and by massing our troops beat their sections in detail. Such iniquity on our part could not find a resting place in any other brain than the one which dominates the situation, corner of Sixth and Smithfield. BISMARCK and NAPOLEON may play at the game of make believe, and be guilty of bad faith, but to accuse us at this late day with a desire to overthrow the Republican party, in Allegheny county, in a fair stand up fight, is positively atrocious. We are also accused of harboring the *Commercial* which tired of the whip, had set out on a journey for itself, against this we also protest. If it did run away from its would-be masters, we have not harbored the fugitive, nor trusted it on account of the *Gazette*, and we are neither to be tempted by the reward for its return, nor frightened by denunciation. Perhaps we are bound as good citizens to inform the "oldest" where its prodigal son is, that it may make the reclamation in a legal form, at least HAGUE can "ferry" it out before nightfall. May we be there to partake of the fat slices of veal when the reconciliation takes place. If the "oldest" continues this persecution much longer, it will require as many Doctors to sit up with us, as it does with brother HOWARD. THE POST trying to break up the Republican party indeed! Take any shape but that.

WAR NEWS.

It is best for the general reader of European war news to to fortify himself with the pre-understanding that the Cable dispatches forwarded to this country are not strictly reliable, and are generally manipulated by the partisans of one side of the other.

Nothing could be much more contradictory and unreliable than the war news for the last week. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, and for three days during this, we were informed that—

The Prussians were everywhere victorious;

The *morale* of the French army was broken, and that it was in full retreat upon Paris; and that

MCMAHON'S *Corps de Armee* was totally annihilated.

Yesterday's dispatches, and those of the night previous, state that—

The Prussian army had been checked at Metz with terrible and disastrous slaughter;

That it was retreating upon Commercy, after Prince FREDERICK CHARLES had vainly asked for an armistice to bury his head;

That the French army was full of confidence and enthusiasm, and was performing great strategetical movements;

That MCMAHON'S Corps (suddenly resurrected) would certainly form a junction with Marshal BAZAINE;

That there was neither news of victory or reverse in Paris;

That the Prussians were within six hours of Paris!

And to cap the climax of absurdity that the Empress Regent had applied to Belgium for privilege to pass through that country. Where would she be going to through Belgium? Could the fabricator of the dispatch himself possibly imagine?

In view of the contradictory reports, it is mere speculation as to result. Two things, however, may be set down as certain. Neither the French nor the Prussian armies are broken or demoralized, and the war is not ended, despite the wonderful stories put afloat by newspaper correspondents. Nor do we think that the French Empire is suddenly to be changed into a "Republic" to be ruled by a Committee of Safety. In the meantime let the people possess their souls in patience, until something intelligible is received in the way of war news.

THE recent accident on the Oakland road, which is likely to involve the death of the victim, revives the question, why is not the road provided with light? Petroleum lamps could be placed at convenient distances, to serve the purpose as well as gas, and at a trifling cost. We are informed by competent judges that the expense would not exceed five cents per lamp each night, for oil, which is so small an item compared with the benefit, that we are astonished that the owners of the road do not immediately provide them. There is no prospect of any gas extension in that direction for some time, and the thousands who are obliged to travel this thoroughfare in vehicles after night, jeopardize their lives every time they pass over a portion of the road. The lamps would be a good institution if the road was in order, and we have no doubt the citizens along the route would cheerfully contribute the amount if some enterprising individual would start it. Let us have light!

THE Democratic State Central Committee of Missouri have issued an address to the party in that State in which they set forth the reasons for not calling a convention and putting in nomination a State ticket. The main reasons are the proscriptive laws disfranchising almost a majority of the people in the State, the impossibility of properly qualified voters of Democratic proclivities, to obtain the benefits of registration, the action of the Supreme Court relative to the outrageous test oath and the partisanship of Radical election officers toward voters.

Under the partisan statutes of Missouri, thousands of honorably discharged Federal soldiers and distinguished officers—among them Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR—are prevented from voting. If a fair election could be held in Missouri to-day the Radical party would be fifty thousand, at least, in the minority.

THE political outlook in Ohio is very favorable for the Democracy. It is conceded that all the Districts in that State at present represented in Congress by Democrats will return Democrats at the October election. The Radicals concede three additional Districts, while they admit several more to be in doubt. The Democracy will gain not less than six and probably nine in the Congressional delegation, and from present appearances are likely to elect their State ticket. Within the last seven years the Radical majority in Ohio has been reduced something over ninety-five thousand, and it is altogether probable that it will be wiped out entirely in October. Let the Democracy of Pennsylvania be alive to the importance of the occasion, and the old Keystone State will not be behind the Buckeye State in overthrowing Radical rule.

THE popularity of Major FREW, the candidate for Congress on the Reform ticket, among the Christian portion of the community bids fair to knock NEGLEY into a cocked hat. The latter's votes for subsidies in Congress, which have been secured, are perfectly startling. The ring is a little alarmed at the prospect in view of these votes for which the late Congress was distinguished. He was in the whole of them. We do not wish to interfere with his chances for the nomination by venturing a show of hands at present, but we cannot resist saying what we firmly believe, that Major FREW will poll more votes in the Republican party than Gen. NEGLEY.

AMONG the other charges that that reliable, just and immaculate Radical Congressman, R. R. BUTLER, of Tennessee, will be called upon to answer are forgery in absorbing pensions, mail robbery, by which correspondence between the pensioners and the Pension Department was intercepted, and perjury for taking the iron-clad oath to practice before the Court of Claims. We would recommend him to get up a voucher that he is "regular" in his political habits, and get certain Radical journals hereabout to whitewash him. Their argent polish has a wonderful disinfecting power.

THE following gentlemen, whose names appear in our advertising columns, have consented to be considered candidates before the Democratic Convention for the following named places:

For Congress—James H. Hopkins, XXIId District.
Prothonotary—Samuel Cameron, John Coyle, John P. Heisel, Moses P. Walsh.
County Commissioner—I. W. Bausman, James Irvin.
Coroner—T. C. Rafferty, W. N. Fleming.
Jury Commissioner—Maurice Wallace.

GENERAL GRANT has been visiting his farm in the vicinity of St. Louis, and he had a much pleasanter time than formerly, when his necessities caused him to drive his ox-cart of cordwood to St. Louis, and his appetite controlled the proceeds in the shape of lightning whisky. It was fortunate for him there was a war, however unfortunate for the country, as he never would have been able to earn a decent living for his family.

OUT of the eight hundred names affixed to the call for a Reform Convention in this county but two have appeared since, as objecting to the movement. This is a small per centage, and it is not impossible that those two may have been moved by disappointment in not securing a good place on the ticket. In the meantime the ticket sticks.

MR. SOLON JOHNSON, a well informed and sensible colored resident of Baltimore, has written a letter to R. T. DANIEL, Esq., Chairman of the Virginia State Conservative Committee, in which he appeals to the colored voters to support the native whites at the polls. That he fully understands the subject upon which he writes may be gleaned from these extracts:

Few books have been opened to us except the great book of human nature. That book confirms what the Bible has said, that we must judge men by their fruits. What fruits have the Radicals put forth since the theatre meeting that we should put any more faith in them now than before? We have sense enough to see that they are using us only to put themselves in power, and it is an insult to the intelligence of our whole race that they expect thus to use it, and to be permitted to use it, and not even be suspected as having any other motive than our good and happiness.

I have always believed, and still believe, that the white men of the South, among whom the colored men were raised, are better friends of the colored men than strangers, who knew nothing of their ways and habits, and who believed that, in reality, they have become debased and degraded below the level of human beings. All their dealings, personal and political, with the colored men, proceed upon the theory that we are in reality an inferior type of humanity; that we are unable (as, in fact, we too often are) to compete with them in intelligence and cunning; that we can be made political slaves of, and even not receive as much for it as we did in the old days of personal slavery. I ask any respectable colored man if one of our race in a thousand receives as much from his Radical masters as he used to do from his old masters, or if he gets any pay for voting for them to office except soft, hypocritical words, that cost nothing and mean nothing?

They tell us we owe to the Republican party our freedom, as if none of us had learned enough since the war to discover that our freedom was a "war measure," brought about by the providence of God, through the necessities of the Federal Government, and that we should never have had it if the men whose fathers first sold our fathers to the Southern people had found it to their advantage to keep us in bondage. I appreciate that freedom as much as any man. I thank God, and Him alone, for it. I will never part with it any more than men of any other race will part with their political privileges. But when a whining cheat informs me that he has got a fortune for me, which came to me by the will of God, and charges me a hundred per cent. for the information, I have the right to look upon him as an impudent rascal and knave. This is just what the Radicals have been doing.

I believe it is the true interest of the whites and colored people of the South to be friends—for we are all afloat in a common vessel, and if we get to quarrelling she is sure to capsize and go down with both. They were born on the same soil, raised there, live there now, and expect to die there. Whatever increases the prosperity of one increases that of the other. We know the whites of the South, and that whatever they intend they speak out, and have no sly, secret, underhand purposes, I, for my part, have confidence in them, and if they betray it will be the first time.

IF women can't make themselves felt through the ballot boxes, other modes are open to them, of which they avail themselves, when the occasion demands, with a vigor that certainly partakes of the masculine. At Saugus, Massachusetts, the other day, some of the strong muscled and the strong minded, had a grievance against a fellow by the name of ETHERIDGE, for violating a law of nature specially forbidden by Moses and St. Paul. They armed themselves with cowhides; and sallied forth with an air that meant business, to hunt up the offender. They found him on the street, and went to work with a will, plying their weapons of carnal warfare until he took to his heels and fled the town. Massachusetts, with its redundant female population, is about the last place where such a degraded being as the Saugus women cowhided should expect to practice his bestiality with impunity.

THE clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury were all officially notified on Saturday by the Republican Congressional committee of the different amounts they are expected to pay to the campaign fund, and the ominious sentence contained in the notification, viz: "An answer is expected," has impelled some of the unfortunates to go to work immediately to respond to the black-mail operations upon them. The majority of the clerks, however, assert their absolute inability to meet the heavy demand upon their salaries, and confidently rely upon the administration to protect them from the assaults of the Financial Committee.

INFORMATION has been received from Austin, Texas, to the effect that Governor DAVIS has determined that, if the Legislature adjourns without passing the appropriations asked, amounting to one million six hundred thousand dollars, he will immediately call an extra session. If that is refused, he will report to the Federal government that the State is lawless; that he is powerless, and ask that the State be remanded to military rule; that he be appointed Military Governor, and that the troops be stationed in the State as before it was reconstructed.

THE first newspaper press that was ever operated in Cleveland, with the printing material was hauled in a common road wagon from Pittsburgh, over fifty years ago, by Mr. JAMES W. HERRICK who is still living. He received four dollars per hundred pounds for transporting the press and material, over the mud roads. Mr. LOGAN the proprietor of the paper died recently in Iowa at an advanced age.

THE Cincinnati *Times* says the Democrats carried Kentucky in this manner:

At Cuba precinct, Graves county, a large party of colored men were going to the polls, when they were fired upon by men in ambush, and two of the colored men were killed and several wounded. The others were intimidated and returned to their homes without voting.

Now please tell us, how the Democrats carried North Carolina.

ADVICES from Washington, from Pennsylvania and Ohio, state that at the October elections in these two States there is no reason to doubt that there will be large gains of Democratic Congressmen. Alabama, 'tis believed, will go Democratic, and elect all the Congressmen on the Democratic ticket but one.

THE Lexington (Kentucky) *Gazette* recommends the calling of an extra session of the Legislature, to enact a stringent registration law, the object being to check the frantic propensity of loyal darkies to vote early and too often.

"NORTH CAROLINA is given up by the Radicals," say all the newspapers. They ought to have "given it up"—to civil rule—long ago. They then might have fared better.

WE can only recommend our Chinese prescription to the *Gazette*, as a specific for its surfeit of WALTON.

OBITUARY.

Admiral David G. Farragut.

Admiral DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT, of the United States Navy, died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, at 12 o'clock, on Sunday, August 14th, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 5th of July, 1801; made his first cruise in the famous frigate Essex; saw service on the South American coast; in September, 1855, was promoted to the rank of Captain: took charge of the squadron for the capture of New Orleans; was made Rear Admiral July 11, 1862, and in 1864 was made Vice Admiral, and subsequently was promoted to the rank of Admiral. He was in every respect a staunch, true and noble man, honored at home and abroad.

Democratic Nominations

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Democracy of Cumberland have taken to making the nominations on the Crawford County System. The vote for Congressman stood as follows: Bratton, 1449; McLaughlin 1183, Haldeman 1159. Mr. Haldeman is the sitting member, and it is said York and Perry counties are both for him. The following county ticket was nominated:

Assembly—John B. Leidig. Sheriff—J. K. Foreman. Commissioner—David Deitz. Director of the Poor—Jacob Waggoner, Sr. Auditor—Jacob Hemminger. Jury Commissioner—Joseh Galbraith. Coroner—David Smith.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Congress—Chas. B. Brockway, subject to the decision of the Congressional Conferees.

Associate Judge—John R. Yohe. Sheriff—Reese J. Millard. Commissioner—Isaac McBride. Coroner—John D. Houck. Auditor—Daniel Lee.

The Democratic Pyramid.

The State elections of 1870 have already formed a fine pyramid of Democratic States. Look at it:

	Democratic Majorities.
Oregon	300
Connecticut	1,000
North Carolina	70,000
Kentucky	50,000
Tennessee	70,000
New York	90,000
Total	231,300

It thus appears that in these six States there is a Democratic majority considerably exceeding 200,000 votes. These triumphs have been won over and in despite of negro suffrage in thickly settled negro districts. The Republican pyramid stands thus: Rhode Island 5,000.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The Glorious Democratic Victory in the Old North State—A Wail from the Organ of Murderers and Plunderers.

[From the Raleigh Standard (Governor Holden's organ) August 10.]

The great Republican party of North Carolina has been defeated, and this result was as unexpected by its foes as its friends, and here and elsewhere all good and true men mourn it as a State and National calamity. The dark clouds which the State government was rapidly dispersing seem to have gathered again as if by magic; the work of reconstruction it took years to effect is obliterated in a second, and the loyal men of North Carolina seem again bound hand and foot and delivered over to their bitter, relentless enemies.

What has been the cause of this? A seemingly broken and disorganized foe gathers in a night—the next day they are victors. A party great in numbers as in principles are found remaining quiescent in a crisis such as the present. It cannot be from a want of love to their country or hatred to its foes, for these they have shown on many a field before. What can be the cause? It is from *fear, fear* for their property, their lives, their wives, their little ones.

Yes, this is the cause. Not the Democrats, the Whigs, and Conservatives, but the "Constitutional Union Guard," the "White Brotherhood," and the "Invisible Empire" have gained this victory. Their weapons have not been argument or eloquence; but the scourge, the knife, the rope have been the instruments with which they have gained their triumph.

They gave, 'tis true, Republicans a choice; on the one hand they offered them life, but life in slavery worse than we before the war ever dreamed of—on the other a sudden and bloody grave. And for the sake of their wives and little ones, many good and true men took the first of these two dreadful alternatives, and the Ku-Klux are to-day victorious.

At such a time as this every man asks himself what will the Executive do now? Will he disband the State troops and leave us to the tender mercies of these murderers? No, no, he will not.

There is but one power to which he will bow his head and before which he will disperse his troops—the United States of America, and that power is his friend.

Yes, loyal men, be not discouraged, for you yet have a friend, and a friend who, thank God, has the power and the will to protect you.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR!

GREAT BATTLE AT METZ—FORTY THOUSAND PRUSSIANS PLACED HORS DE COMBAT.

The sub-Prefect of Verdun telegraphs as follows to the Minister of the Interior:

VERDUN, August 16.—6 A. M.—No news from Metz. Nothing is known to have occurred to-day. All day yesterday the roar of cannon was heard between Metz and Verdun. Persons who reached here from that section say a great battle was fought, opening at daybreak, and that the Prussians lost more than forty thousand in the combat, and were completely defeated.

During yesterday morning at the extremity of my arrondissement twenty-eight kilometres from the fortifications of Verdun, the enemy had been seen directing his retreat to the South.

Though this intelligence is transmitted by authority, the Government has not yet been able to verify it, and it is given to the public under reserve by the Minister of the Interior.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF M'MAHON'S CORPS—ONE AGAINST FOUR.

PARIS, August 16.—The following is the Order of the Day, issued by Marshal McMahon to his soldiers: "In the battle of the 6th of August, fortune betrayed your courage; but you vielded your positions only after heroic resistance, which lasted not less than nine hours. You were thirty-five thousand against one hundred and forty thousand, and were overwhelmed by force of numbers. under these conditions defeat is glorious and history will say that in the battle of Froschweiler the French showed the greatest valor. You have suffered very heavy losses, but those of the enemy were greater. Although you have not been successful, you see a cause in your misfortune, which makes the Emperor satisfied with you, and the entire country recognizes that you have worthily sustained the honors of the flag. Let us show that though subjected to the severest tests, the First Corps forgetting these, closes up its ranks, and, God aiding us, let us seize a great and brilliant revenge. The *Presse* gives the following explanation of the movements of the Prussians.

HOW SUNDAY'S FIGHT CULMINATED—STRATEGIC MOVEMENT

After the battle of Forbach, on the 16th inst., the army of Prince Charles advanced and established its quarters at St, Avold. After the battle of Weissemburg the army of the Prince Royal went by the way of Sauvergne to Nancy, while this army, having no opsosition on its front advanced enroute to Paris as far as Bar le Duc, Frederick Charles making a bold curve, was trying to turn the French troops at Metz, thus cutting off communication between McMahon and Bazaine. To avoid this, Bazaine left Metz, going towards Verdun and Chalons. Before Before reaching Longueville the corps of Generals Ladmirault and De Coen encountered the army of Frederick Charles. Thus began the battle of Sunday, which, according to appearances, was followed by the great battle now going on.

SURRENDER OF HERNY TO THE PRUSSIANS.

BERLIN, August 16—The following official news is made public to-day: Berlin, August 15.—9:30 p. m.—The little fortress of Herny capitulated yesterday after a short bombardment, to the Second Bavarian Army Corps. A great quantity o provisions and six guns were captured.

PRUSSIAN SUCCESS AT METZ.

The following dispatch is from King William to the Queen:

HERNY, August 15, 7:30 P. M.—I have just returned from the battle field near Metz. The advance of the Seventh corps attacked the enemy who were instantly reinforced from the fortress. The Thirteenth division and part of the Fourteenth sustained the advance. The conflict was desperate, involving the entire line.

The enemy was repulsed at all points and pursued to the *placis* of the detached works near the Fortress, which enabled the enemy to give shelter to their wounded. Our wounded were instantly cared for. By daybreak the troops returned to their first bivouacs. All fought with incredible energy. I have gone among them and congratulated them with all my soul. I have spoken to Generals Steinmetz, Gastrow, Manteuffel and Goebet.

The King made a reconnoisance on the field of battle, visiting the advanced posts, to insure the transportation of wounded—French and Prussians alike—to a point above Korke, on the right of the Moselle. From this point the enemy was invisible in the clouds of dust. We infer therefrom that the main body had departed.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND GERMANS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, August 16.—The following is published here to-day: Six hundred thousand German soldiers are now in France, carrying the needle guns. After them come the reserves, the entire male population of able bodied Germany. This mass is distributed in three portions—the army of the Saar; the army of the Rhine, and the army of the South.

HOW THE PRUSSIAN INVADING FORCE IS OFFICERED.

Frederick Charles commands the army of the Rhine, as leader of the centre; on his right, advancing south-east of Luxemburg, its the first army, or that of the Saar under Gen. Steinmetz; on the Prince's left is the third or Southern army led by Prince Frederick William, heir to the crown. Under the latter are 250,000 men; under Frederick Charles, 250,000, and under Gen. Steinmetz, 70,000. Total, 570,000 men.

Steinmetz has nearly two hundred guns, the Crown Prince six hundred, and Frederick Charles six hundred and sixty. Total, fifteen hundred guns. In other words, Steinmetz has fifty battalions of infantry, forty-eight squadrons of horse, and thirty-two battalions of artillery. Prince Charles has one hundred and ninety-seven battalions of infantry, fifty-two squadrons of horse, and one hundred batteries The Crown Prince has one hundred and ninety-two battalions of infantry, one hundred and sixty-four squadrons of cavalry and one hundred and fourteen batteries.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

The following official dispatches dated August 15, about four o'clock in the afternoon, are just made public: Our advance, finding themselves before Metz, and believing the enemy, who were encamped under the walls, were about to retreat, Gen. Galsot's brigade was ordered to attack the rear guard of Marshal Bazaine's Corps A violent combat ensued. The second brigade then advanced under Ostensacken and immediatel the divisions of Generals Romecke and Wrougel participated, driving the enemy at all points. Meanwhile General L'Admirault endeavored to flank the first Corps but was attacked by the reserves, which advanced with drums beating, under Geueral Manteuffel. The enemy was splendidly repulsed and driven into the fortress. Many were captured. Our troops were advanced to Belle Croix and Borney, within range of the forts, this morning.

THE RESULT.

LONDON, August 16.—The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Luxemburg, says the result of Monday's battle was to force the Germans back to the Moselle.

(Herald Special.)

THE ADVANCE.

LONDON, August 16.—According to most reliable advices the evacuation of Metz was stayed by an advance guard of the Crown Prince.

REPORTS FROM VERDUN

State that a great battle is going on, but the silence of the French authorities confirms the rumors received here of the Prussian victory. Great consternation is produced in Paris by the declaration of a state of siege in Algeria.

TRIAL OF THE VILLETTE RIOTERS.

PARIS, August 16—A council of war to act in the cases of the Villette rioters assembles to-day.

THE OFFICERS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE

To-day announce the arrangement of a special service for distributing coin to certain establishments throughout France where employees are to be paid.

HARD ON NAPOLEON.

The *Gaulois* says: The public were astonished to find the dispatch announcing the engagement at Luneville signed only by Napoleon. That journal adds that it was countersigned by Bazaine, but the latter's name was suppressed in the publication of the dispatch, which was regular in every other respect.

SEVENTY-FIVE ARRESTS

Were made in the Villette affair. It is supposed, however, that many of these are vagabonds, who were not actually concerned in the disorder.

EDWARD ABOUT,

Correspondent of the *Soir*, is heard from. He is alive and well and will soon return to Paris.

GENERAL COUXEDE,

Commander at Lyons, has issued a proclamation warning the people against further disturbances and announcing the readiness of the authorities to repress them.

THE EMPEROR UNPOPULAR—REPUBLICAN AGITATION.

LONDON, August 16.—The *Herald's* special advices from Paris state that a very hostile feeling exists towards Napoleon. Some feeling was evinced towards the Empress from the recent ministerial appointments. Cries of "Vive La Republique" are heard in all parts of the city.

NAPOLEON DEJECTED

Reliable information has been received of the dejected state of the Emperor. He is constantly overheard repeating to himself "On Ma Coupe."

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

PARIS, August 16.—Evening—The official confirmatioa of the news of the great victory over the Prussians is impatiently awaited. Great crowds of people collected at the Bourse, at the Ministry of the Interior and in the streets.

IMPORTANT NEWS WAS RECEIVED

From Strasburg to-day.

The Prussians in that vicinity seem inclined to retire. Some shots were exchanged. The people of Strasburg are determined to defend the place to the last extremity.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF TO-DAY

Were exciting and important.

Deputy Keller said: For three days now, the troops have been fighting and no news had been received as to what was accomplished. In such a situation of affairs the Chamber could not think of any other matters. The meeting of the Corps must be permanent to await communications from the Minister of the Interior.

Count Palikao said he was not prepared to speak of the defeat, the Prussians were said to have sustained, but of the serious check, forcing them to retire and forego their attempt to disturb the retreat of the French army. He had no official despatches, touching the events of yesterday, but he had read the news from reliable sources and might state that the Prussians had been checked several times; and were retiring towards Commercy. He was full of confidence, but could not at present enter upon details. In a few days a much greater force would be under the command of Marshal Baziane, the only and true Commander-in-Chief.

The Minister then retired and Deputy Ferry took the floor. He referred to the Emperor's proclamation to the inhabitants of Metz as having created an unpleasant effect upon the public. The Speaker was interrupted by expressions of disapproval. The tumult become too great for him to be heard and he took his seat.

The Chamber then voted several laws for the prosecution of the war.

Deputy Forcade announced to the Corps that a certain Religious Society had placed at the disposal of the French authorities their houses of worship for hospitals.

NO SCARCITY OF ARMS.

The *Patrie* publishes an article saying that false reports have been circulated that no arms are to be obtained for the troops. The *Patrie* affirms that there is a complete provision of arms of all kinds and quotes the statement made in the Chambers that the supply of guns is large and the quality excellent.

TWO PRUSSIAN BATTALIONS ANNIHILATED BY MITRAILLEUSES.

The *Moniteur* says: During the battle of Sunday Marshal Bazaine had in position a masked battery of mitrailleuses. Four regiments of the Prussian Royal Guard approached. The batteries were unmasked, and two of the regiments completely annihilated.

The *Patrie*, referring to the fact that Paris is without official news from the front, says:

MARSHAL BAZAINE

Is evidently determined on secrecy so far as his movements are concerned. He is in communication with the camp at Chalons.

News received from various Departments show the people determinedly warlike. The public depression occasioned by the recent reverses is giving way to a desire to drive the Prussians from French soil.

GALLANTRY OF THE FRENCH ZOUAVES.

(Herald Special.)

LONDON, August 16.—The following letter from General Proeher, commanding the Zouaves of Marshal McMahon's corps, tells the story of the demolition of those fine soldiers.

SAUVERGNE, August 8th.—"Let us thank God, who has preserved me from the most terrible of all dangers, it is the soldier's fate to encounter. It is a miracle that I am still alive without a scratch, but my heart is broken, and I am overwhelmed with grief at the fate of my poor officers. My poor soldiers! I dare not tell you how many I have lost, it would greive you too much. Hereafter, I shall knyw the names of those you knew and loved, but will never see again.

The gallant fellows fought like lions and heroes. Out of sixty-five officers, forty-seven were killed. wounded and missing. At seven o'clock in the morning they were full of life and ardor, now they are killed. At two o'clock in the afternoon my unfortunate Lieut. Col. Deshorties was wounded by my side, a bullet entering his abdomen, which was discharged but a few yards distant. He was able to squeese my hand as he was carried off the field, but he has probably died before this in a Prussian ambulance. Two *Chefs De Batalion* were shot dead, and a third is either dead or a prisoner. Saint Sanareux was wounded badly, and but very little hope is entertained for his recovery. We had him taken from the field in an ambulance. A bullet went through his chest. He behaved splendidly. Pierson was shot stone dead. I have but five captains here out of thirty. The others are in heaven. All my adjutants and most all my sergeants and majors shared the same fate. Of the pioneers, better or more gallant never breathed. But five are left. Two who were left with the baggage were either sabred or taken prisoners. My horses were also captured. My poor black charger was killed under Gen. Sowreur, to whom I lent him, his horse having been killed early in the action. Out of all I had that remains are the clothes that I wear and seventy-five francs in my pocket. My baggage, with that of the Marshal, has been taken. I don't care for that. I cannot help crying inwardly when I think of all those I lost. We fought like lions—35,000 against 100,000. The enemy surrounded us on all sides.

Gen. Calon was killed; Alfred De Grammont, the Duke's brother, lost an arm. The other corps suffered almost as much as our own. MacMahon behaved splendidly, and did all that any man could do; but he had not men enough. He was unable to cope with 100,000 men with three times more artillery than he had. Nevertheless we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy: that was doubtless the reason we were not more vigorously pursued. Had such been the case, the disaster would have been fearful. It is bad enough as it is. The battle began at half-past seven o'clock. After night there was a pouring rain, in which we had to stand without tents or fire, or lie down in the mud. During the previous day we had marched seventy kilometres from the battle field to Sauvergne. The last thirty-six kilometres were got over during the night, and without stopping or sleeping. War is a fearful scourge. We are doomed to forced inaction. We have but five hundred Zouaves, without knapsacks, tents, clothes or food, but we have arms, and do not complain. We are without officers and non-commissioned officers, and cannot be sent into action. It is probable we will be sent to Strasburg to reform. Our regimental chests, from all accounts, have been taken.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT NEAR METZ

PARIS, August 17.—The following official dispatch has been made public:

METZ, August 17, 3 P. M.—We had a serious engagement yesterday, the 16th, near Gravelotte. We gained the advantage, but lost heavily.

[NOTE.—Gravelotte is a small village, six miles southwest of Metz, and two miles west of the Moselle.]

THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE RHINE ROUTED AND DEMORALIZED.

(Herald Special.)

LONDON, August 17.—The French Army of the Rhine has received the *coup de grace* near Metz, and is now in disastrous rereat toward Verdun, in a shattered condition. The soldiers are individually desperate at the incompetency of their Generals The Emperor is believed to be the actual commander of the army.

A GREAT DEARTH OR WAR NEWS.

LONDON, August 17.—The Paris journals confess their inability to explain the course of the recent military events, in consequence of the confusion of dates and and the lack of authentic advices.

ENLISTED.

Three nephews of Bernadotte have joined the French army.

SANITARY AID.

Count Chambert, Countess Montalembert, and other French Legitimists, have lent their estates to the military authorities for hospital uses.

PARIS GOSSIP

Has it that General Le Bœuf's wife is a Prussian, and that the General is confined in the prison at Vincennes.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

The steamer Haswell White, on her passage from Hamburg to Sunderland, was fired at by a French iron clad near Elbe, but paid no attention and kept on her course when the Frenchman gave chase and fired a second shot which induced her to show English colors and heave to. She was then boarded by a French officer, who after examining her papers suffered her to proceed.

A PRUSSIAN LOAN

Of forty million thalers is announced at 63.

GERMANS ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN FRANCE.

The French Government has issued a notification that all peacefully disposed natives of Germany, desiring to remain in France, may do so on condition of taking out permits of residence.

GERMAN GOVERNOR GENERALS OF LORRAINE AND ALSACE.

SAARBRUCK, August 17, via BERLIN.—King William has appointed General Bonin Governor General of Lorraine, and General Bobien Governor General of Alsace.

STRASBURG STILL HOLDS OUT.

LONDON, August 17.—A dispatch from Carlsruhe, the headquarters of the Baden army, dated August 14th, says: The people and garrison of Strasburg have labored with zeal to arm the ramparts, clear the places and barricade the entrances, but the besiegers have destroyed much of their work. On the 13th, three slight conflict took place. A detachment of Baden troops set fire to a railway train, while standing in the station, and one of their batteries approached within three hundred paces of the fortress and fired on the ramparts. The Baden troops lost three killed and seventeen wounded.

ITEMS FROM THE BLOCKADE.

LONDON, August 17.—The steamer Sentinel, belonging to the Tyne Steamship Company, has arrived in the Tyne with a general cargo from a German port. This is the tenth trip made by a steamer of that company since war was declared.

The Sentinel on Saturday passed the French fleet blockading the Elbe without molestation. She, however, dipped the British ensign to which the French fleet replied by hoisting and dipping the French ensign.

The French blockading squadron consists of ten large iron clads, nine of which are anchored in a row, southwest of Heligoland. One of them a paddle wheel steamer is cruising up the roadstead. News of their approach was taken to Hamburg on Friday afternoon, by a Norwegian vessel. The Hamburg authorities at once ordered a lighter with torpedoes, which had been lying in readinesss, to go down the river to Cuxhaven and await orders. They also despatched two fast steamers, the Cuxhaven and Heligoland, to the mouth of the Elbe river to reconnoitre.

The Sentinel met these vessels on Saturday morning, south of Heligoland, steaming as fast as possible for Hamburg with the news that the French ships were close to the Island, and that a real blockade was effected.

As the Sentinel passed the fleet a French cruiser was overhauling a screw collier bound inward. Great activity was apparent on the decks of the iron-clads, but it could not be discovered whether the moving figures were soldiers or sailors.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF A STATE OF BLOCKADE OF THE PRUSSIAN AND NORTH GERMAN COASTS.

PARIS, August 17.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following notification of the blockade of the coast of the German and Prussian States:

We, the undersigned, Vice Admiral, commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the Emperor, of the Erench, in the North Sea, considering the state of war between France and Prussia as well as the States of the North German confederation, in view of the power in us vested, declare that from and after the Fifteenth day of Augnst, 1870, the coasts of Prussia and the North German Confederation, extending from the Island of Bordum to the north of the Eider, with all its ports, harbors, rivers, roads, &c., in a state of effective blockade by the naval forces, placed in our command, and that friendly or neutral vessels shall be allowed ten days in which to finish loading and quit the blockaded ports. Proceedings will be instituted against all vessels which shall try to break through said blockade, according to international laws and treaties now in force with neutral powers.

Given on board the French Emperor's iron clad Magnaimme, stationed between the English Island of Heligoland and the Prussian coast, this 12th day of August, 1870.

FOURICHON,
Vice Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

PRIVILEGES EXTENDED TO AUSTRIAN MERCHANDISE.

LONDON, August 17.—The blockade of German ports, having been established, Austria is permitted by the Russian government to pass merchandize, duty free, through the ports of Riga. The name of the consignee is required to be shown on bills of lading.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF A PRUSSIAN REVERSE.

PARIS, August 17.—The following official news has been bulletined at the Ministry of War: The department has just received news from the army which continues to carry out the movement combined after the brilliant combat of Surday night. Two divisions of the enemy thought to intercept the French forces and were repulsed. The Emperor has arrived at Chalons, where he is organizing a large force.

CAPTURE OF A NORTH GERMAN SCHOONER.

LONDON, August 17.—The North German schooner Pfeil, which recently sailed from Hartlepore, has been seized by a French war steamer.

ANOTHER FRANCO-PRUSSIAN FIASCO.

BERLIN, August 17.—Another Prussian note, divulging certain secret negotiations of France, is published similar to those already made public.

IS IT THE COUP DE GRACE?

LONDON, August 17.—The *Times* says the French army has received the finishing stroke at Metz. The decisive battle will be fought at Chalons, after which will come English intervention.

LONDON, August 17.—Correspondents of various London papers confirm reports previously published that the French army entered the last conflict in a starving condition.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN GOOD SPIRITS.

PARIS, August 17.—Count Palikao, the French Minister of War, has received official intelligence from the army, dated at headquarters, 11 P. M., yesterday, stating that the army was in excellent condition and continued to execute combined movements.

REPULSE OF THE PRUSSIANS.

After the brilliant engagements on Sunday evening, two divisions of the Prussian army, which had been endeavoring to harass the French on their march, were suddenly surprised by the French rear guard, which by a brilliantly executed retrograde movement, turned upon the Prussians and repulsed them, effectually checking their advance. The pursuit was delayed, and the harassed Corps effected a combination with the main body of the French on the Moselle.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY,

Under Prince Frederick Charles, after repeaten and fruitless assaults upon the French line, has abandoned the attempt to disrupt the French army, and delay its its union. The Prussians are now retreating upon Commercy, southwesterly from Metz. After three or four sanguinary and well-contested engagements, the Prussians have suffered a serious check in their efforts to pierce the French centre.

THE NEW FRENCH ARMY

Will be under the sole command of Marshal Bazaine, and will co-operate with the Army of the Rhine, by which it is ready to be supported. Marshal McMahon reached Sur Marne on Friday.

THE "THUNDERER" ON NAPLOEON.

LONDON, August 17.—The *Times* continues to assail the Emperor Napoleon for what it terms his evil ambition in precipitating the conflict with Prussia. Its article this morning is a chronic attack upon the Emperor. It declares that France is quivering with emotion, and passionately condemns the actual regime as decisively as it protests against foreign invasion. The justification of the Empire passes away with the destruction of domestic peace, and the supremacy abroad. The Empire thus becomes an accident, to be treated as of no account, unless to be rejected as an outrage.

URGES INTERVENTION.

The *Times* also declares that it is the duty of the English Ministry, at the first possible moment, to discover the common term between the belligerents, and the exact tenor of the pretensions of both. Having thus ascertained the nature of the issues in the dispute between the two Powers engaged in armed fray, the next and immediate step of the English ambassadors should be to make the proper offers of mediation to the sovereigns of both countries, and cautiously bring them to an agreement neither precipitate, immature, nor ephemeral.

FRENCH NOTABLES IN ENGLAND.

Count Bernstoff and Prince Murat, Marshal McMahon's aid-de-camps, have had an interview with Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone at Walmer Castle, Kent. Prince Murat returned to Paris afterh te interview, on his way to the headquarters of Emperor Napoleon. M. Benedetti, the late French Minister at Berlin, accompanied Prince Murat on his departure.

RUMORS OF A GREAT PRUSSIAN DEFEAT.

A London special says: There are no accounts of the French victory at the crossing of the Moselle but the Emperor's official dispatch. There are rumors, though to-night, that the Prussians have suffered a most serious defeat, with enormous losses of men, and have been driven back to the river. These do not come from the French Government, which manifests a singular indifference to public opinion, probably in consequence of the military character impressed upon it by its head, the Count of Palikao. The disturbances in Paris have not been renewed, but there are continual rumors, traceable mainly to the Stock Exchange, of Republican demonstrations.

THE WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLE AT WOERTH.

A correspondent writes that as he neared Woerth there was a constant stream of wagons bringing down wounded men—Prussians, and Bavarians, Turcos and Frenchmen of the line. They bore the misery of the road in equal silence. It was rare to hear a cry, though the poor fellows' faces showed much pain. They were a sadder sight in their blood-stained bandages than the men who lay grimly on the hillside. Woerth itself is a mere hospital, and all the inhabitants were either nursing the wounded or burying the dead. It was an evil fate for the picturesque little place that more than one hundred thousand men should have settled their quarrel.

THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, August 17.—The Emperor arrived at Chalons last night, where large forces are undergoing organization.

DEARTH OF NEWS.

In view of the public impatience to know the result of the late battle, the *Constitutionel* this morning publishes an article saying that the brave generals now risking their lives in defense of their country cannot, while thus engaged, know all the results gained, besides it were inconsiderate, in view of operations so multiplied and complicated, to give partial details, which might prove to be premature. We engage that the citizens wil await the result with confidence. The Government will be faithful to communicate immediately all that comes to it. It will be more than ever prompt on this occasion. Other Paris journals have articles similar in tone.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ABSOLUTE AMNESTY.

MADRID, August 17.—The Spanish amnesty is absolute. All pending proceedings against political offenders are therefore quashed.

COLONEL HAY,

Secretary of the American Legation, has gone to Washington to adjust the questions arising from the Cuban question.

THE DUTCH AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

THE HAGUE, August 17.—Baron Gerike has been appointed Ambassador from Holland to England.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD.

LONDON, August 17th.—The exhibition of 1871, in this City will not be postponed account of the war.

A UNIFORM STANDARD OF VALUE.

Wallenborg, an officer of the Bank of Stockholm and late member of the Internation Conference for fixing a uniform standard of Coins, Weights and measures, has written a letter recommending the adoption of the twenty-five franc piece, with fixed alloy of one tenth as the monetary unit.

THERE WAS MUCH DISORDER

At a a political meeting in Dublin yesterday, but no violence.

OBITUARY.

Mitchell, formerly Attorney General of Ireland, is dead.

THE PRESS

Urges the Government to take action on the petition of Liverpool for Harbor defences.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, August 17.—3 P. M.—Consols, for money, 91⅜; on account, 91⅜. American securities quiet: 5-20s of '62, 87½; '65, 87; '67, 86; 10-40s, 82½. Stocks dull. Erie, 17⅜; Illinois, 109½; Atlantic & Great Western, 23. Manchester market quiet and firm.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Cotton firm; middling upland 8⅝@8¾; orleans 9@9⅛. sales of 18,000 bales; California white wheat, 10s7d; red western, No2, 8s10d@s11d; winter, 10s; receipts of wheat for past 3 days, 15,000 quarters, American. Flour, 24s. Corn—No 2 mixed 30s9d. Oats, 3s7d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 38s. Pork—sales at 119s. Beef, 111s6d. Lard, 73s. Che se, 62s6d. Bacon—57s for Cumberland; 66s for short rib middles. Tallow, 44s.

LONDON, August 17.—Tallow, 44s 3d. Linseed oil heavy at 31s 15d. Turpentine easier at 29s 6d. Hops, 5s@5s5d.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Kirk and His Minions at Work Again—Col. Turner to Receive a Fair Trial—Judge Brooks Will not be Intimidated.

RALEIGH, August 17.—Saturday night Col. Kirk, leaving 100 men at Yanceyville, came to the company shops with all the Allamance and Caswell prisoners, where he remained till Sunday night, when he again departed for Graham, three miles distant, where he now is.

Last night Turner, editor of the *Sentinel*, Sheriff Griffith and Wiley, of Caswell, who, with others, had been kept in the Court House at Graham since their removal there, were taken out of the Court House by Kirk's men and locked up in dungeon cells of the county jail.

The United States Marshal will to-morrow bring the prisoners arrested by order of Governor Holden before Judge Brooks, at Saulisbury. It is said that Judge Brooks intends giving the parties a fair investigation, and wil not allow the presence of Holden's State troops at Saulisbury to intimidate the parties or people.

The following counsel appear for the arrested parties: Ex-Governors Graham and Bragg, ex-Judges Battle and Merryman.

It is stated that Governor Holden is endeavoring to get Judge Pearson to come to Raleigh and try those for whom he issued writs. In this event he will not surrender at least half the prisoners to Brooks. Pearson, however, declared his power exhausted before the petition was carried to Brooks, and it is said that Brooks will demand all the prisoners, regardless of person.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

From Daily Post of Saturday,

SUICIDE OF A BANKER.

The Well Known Banker, Philip R. Mertz, Commits Suicide in His Own Banking House—Remarkable Coolness and Deliberation—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

THE SUICIDE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the entire lower part of the city was shocked by the announcement that Philip R. Mertz, the well known banker, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, had committed suicide by deliberately shooting himself through the heart with a revolver.

A few moments before seven o'clock, THE POST reporter, incompany with officers Cupples, Brown and Jones, entered the Banking House almost immediately after the alarm was given by Mrs. Schroder, the old lady who has charge of sweeping out the bank each morning. Upon entering, everything seemed in the most perfect order, and it was only after passing around the Fifth avenue end of the desk counter, that the shocking sight of the suicide met the view.

APPEARANCE OF THE DECEASED.

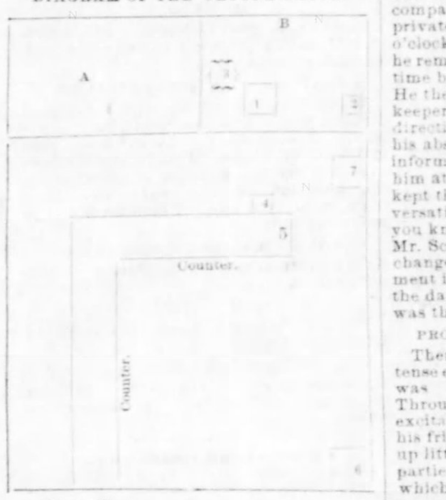
Below we give a diagram of the room, in which the tragedy occured, with references of location. When the deceased was discovered, he was sitting in a very natural position in an ordinary office arm chair, with his head thrown back, lower jaw fallen and his eyes wide open. His left hand had fallen and was hanging outside the arm of the chair, with the fingers slightly clenched, while the right lay in an easy position across his lap with the fingers open but not distended. A mark of blood, perhaps two inches in diameter, on the lower part of the left of his shirt bosom, and a small pool of blood on the floor to the left and nearly under the chair, were the only evidence of his violent and tragic end. Neither the position of the body—which was that of a man who had fallen asleep in a chair—nor the repose of his features gave the least evidence that he had met with a violent death.

The means used for putting an end to his life, was a seven chambered Smith and Wesson revolver, charged with ordinary cartridges. One chamber only had been fired, and the pistol when found was a few feet from the chair inside the wash room, and to the left of the deceased, and was cocked as though he had intended to fire a second shot, and had thrown it away at the moment when life expired; his right arm after the effort, dropping in the position in which it lay when the body was discovered.

COOLNESS AND DELIBERATION.

The deceased had went about the matter with great coolness. He had removed his coat, vest, neck-tie, collar and hat, and placed them carefully in the desk counter, as shown in the diagram, immediately ever the drawer of the same in which the revolver was kept at all times loaded for any emergency that might arise. This drawer he had pulled out half-way, and had evidently stepped from thence into the wash-room, placed the chair in proper position, and sat down facing the drawer and Wood street, and deliberately shot himself. All the doors were locked and all the shutters closed, with the exception of the section of the shutter at the private entrance on Fifth avenue, which had evidently been opened for the admission of the early morning's light, there being no gas burning when the building was first entered, which was something unusual, it having been turned off by the deceased before committing the deed.

DIAGRAM OF THE GROUND FLOOR.



A. Money Vault.
B. Wash Room.
1. Deceased sitting in common arm chair.
2. Revolver found cocked, with one chamber empty
3. Wash Basin.
4. Drawer from which the pistol was taken, partly open and containing a box of cartridges.
5. Clothing of deceased, consisting of coat, vest, necktie, collar and hat, on desk counter.
6. Entrance to bank from Wood street and Fifth avenue, both locked.
7. Side entrance (glass doors) Fifth avenue, locked, one window shutter partly open.

HOUR OF THE OCCURRENCE.

It is supposed that Mr. Mertz committed suicide at about five o'clock in the morning, as at a few minutes past five Corner-men Brown and Jones heard a report which to them sounded like the breaking of glass at the bank corner. They immediately went over from the opposite corner, but found everything quiet and nothing to excite their suspicions. Between six and seven o'clock, when Mrs. Schroeder came, as usual, to open the bank and put the rooms in order, she found the inside door, on Wood street, locked, and the key in the keyhole on the inside. Mr. Robinson, who occupies the basement as a shoe-store, was called by the old lady, and succeeded in pushing the key out with his knife, when she unlocked the door and entered. In a moment she rushed out and gave the alarm to the police. Officer Jones then took charge of the establishment while Officer Brown gave the alarm to the Mayor's office. Officer Cupples and THE POST reporter immediately repaired to the scene, shortly after which Chief Hague arrived and took charge. The news spread rapidly, and in a short time a large crowd gathered in front of the building on both streets, anxious to get inside, or to get particulars of the shocking tragedy. None, however, but officers, representatives of the press, and the personal friends of the deceased were admitted.

Alderman Donaldson, acting Coroner, who had been notified in the meantime, arrived about half past eight and empanelled the following jury: C. E. Locke, Job. G. Patterson, Thomas H. Thorn, H. J. Gourely, Charles Frash and B. Bartberger.

TESTIMONY ON THE INQUEST.

Charles Schultze, sworn and examined:—I am the book keeper in the bank; I last saw Mr. Mertz alive about seven o'clock last evening. He had intended to go to New York, and tried to start twice, at twelve and at four, but missing the trains, he said, "Well, I will go in the evening, it will make only an hours difference;" I left him in the bank; when he bid me good bye he had a tear in his eye; there are three keys to the front door; he had one, the woman who cleans the room has one and I have the other: I do not know any cause for the suicide.

Fredericka Schroeder, sworn and examined:—I sweep out the bank; I have done so for the last five years; I came here this morning and found the man dead; came about six o'clock and found the door locked and the key was inside; the man below forced the key out with his knife and then I opened the door; found the dead body of Philip Mertz and called to the policeman for assistance; this was at seven o'clock.

James Robertson, sworn and examined—I do business in the basement; I shut my place at nine o'clock in the evening; last evening heard nothing unusual overhead up to the hour of closing my store: I came down at a quarter past seven this morning; I came to the head of the stairs fronting on Wood street; the old woman drew my attention to the door and said, "the key is inside;" I took my knife and puched the key out; I then went down stairs; my attention was afterward directed to the fact that something was wrong up stairs; I looked in at the window and saw Mertz sitting dead.

Police officer Jones, sworn and examined—About ten minutes after five this morning, came out to wash the crossing; had just put the hose on the plug, when I heard something like glass breaking; I asked my partner if he heard it; he said that he had, and that we should go across and see what it was; came over and looked through the window in the door and could see nothing; about half past seven the old woman came over and took me by the arm; she told me that Mr. Mertz was dead; I came over and found it was so.

Police Officer J. S. Cupples, sworn and examined:—I came here between seven and eight, as soon as Jones had given notice at the Mayor's office that Mertz was dead; when I came down they could find no pistol; I lit a piece of paper and found the pistol lying about a foot from him on the left side; one chamber was discharged and the pistol was cocked again.

Dr. T. C. Rhoads, sworn and examined:—Am a physician and surgeon; I have made a post mortem examination of the body of Philip R. Mertz; I found a wound from a shot on the breast; I found that a ball had entered about one and a half inches below and a little to the left of the left nipple; it passed between the seventh and eighth ribs and directly through the left ventricle of the heart; it passed on and is embedded somewhere in the vicinity of the spinal column; from such a wound, death would ensue instantaneously. The jury returned

THE VERDICT.

Upon the above testimony the jury returned the following verdict: We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by himself, with a pistol, on the 12th day of August, A. D 1870.

THEORETICAL CAUSES THAT LED TO THE ACT.

Various causes are assigned for the rash act, but it is more than likely financial embarrasments. Mr. Mertz was unusually excited all day Thursday in consequence of the fluctuations in the money and stock market, in which he was operating extensively. Yesterday he proposed going to New York on the noon train, to attend to urgent business. He missed that train, and was greatly excited in consequence. He then concluded to leave on the afternoon train, and during the interim, he in company with his wife transacted some private business in the city. When four o'clock came he was again too late, but he remarked that he would make as much time by taking the next train for the east. He then had a settlement with his bookkeeper, Mr. Schultze, and gave explicite directions concerning his business during his absence. He then started home, and informed Mr. Schultze that he would meet him at the office about half past six. He kept the appointment, and after some conversation he remarked to Mr. S., "Now you know all," and bade him good-bye. Mr. Schultze noticed that his manner was changed, but attributing it to the excitement incident to the transactions during the day, paid no attention to it. That was the last time Mr. S. saw him alive.

PROBABLY TEMPORARILY INSANE.

There seems to be no doubt that the intense excitement under which the deceased was laboring, dethroned his reason. Throughout the day his manner, usually excitable, was unaccountable to some of his friends. During the afternoon he fixed up little business transactions with several parties, secured a life insurance policy, which he had transferred to his wife some two months since, gave special directions concerning private matters, but all the time giving evidences of great mental excitement. The measures were evidently taken in full contemplation of the tragic act which terminated his life, although none of his friends entertained any apprehension of such a result.

NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

It is not known why the deceased failed to leave on the 7:40 train on Thursday evening, but it is probable that the idea of committing suicide had taken full possession of him. He was not at his home on Western avenue, Allegheny, on Thursday night. At ten o'clock he was in M'Ginley's ice cream saloon, on wood street, and had some cream and cakes, and seemed to be in good spirits. He conversed about the affairs of some societies to which he belonged, and spoke hopefully of their prospects. Some time later he was seen by on acquaintance on the Lawrenceville cars. About one o'clock yesterday morning he was met by Mr. Smith on the Allegheny suspension bridge, and stated that he was on his way home. He conversed with that gentleman for more than an hour, and spoke particularly about the efforts being made to secure aid for wounded and sick soldiers in Prussia. So far as we have been able to learn, this was the last time he was seen alive. It would appear that after leaving Mr. Smith he turned about and returned to his office in the city.

FAREWELL TO HIS WIFE.

The deceased had been married only a few months, and his domestic relations seem to have been of the most pleasant character. In searching over his papers this morning, a letter addressed to his wife was found, and in that he gives a somewhat detailed account of the causes which led him to take his own life. He alludes to his wife in most affectionate terms, but charges that his ruin was accomplished by friends who failed to keep their promises and to meet the responsibilities coming due. He states that he was financially ruined and that he preferred to take his own life rather than endure the excitements which would ensue.

THE DECEASED

Was a native of one of the German States, and came to this country about seventeen years ago. He was engaged for some time in a music store on Fourth street, and then went to Robbs store. From there to W. H. Williams & Co., Bankers, as bookkeeper, and out of that into the First National Bank—then the Pittsburgh Trust Company, and was for a long time the only German clerk there. In 1863 he formed a partnership in the banking business with W. J. Kountz, which was dissolved in 1865, and since that time Mr. Mertz has carried on the banking business alone. He was well known and highly esteemed among his friends and acquaintances, and had endeared himself to them by his affable manner, obliging disposition, and integrity in business matters. Our citizens universally deplore his sudden and tragic death.

OBITUARY.

Demise of a Well Known Minister.

The venerable John T. Pressly, D. D., died at his residence on Washington avenue, Allegheny City on Saturday.

Dr. Pressly was born in March, 1794, at Abberville district, South Carolina. His father, David Pressly, had settled in the district some fifty years previous and soon amassed considerable wealth. His son early displayed those qualities which are capable of the highest culture, and he was sent to the Transylvania University in Kentucky. This institution was under the charge of the eminent scholar and divine Dr. Waddell. He was in the same class with John C. Calhoun, and the two classmates were very much alike in that lofty dignity which made Calhoun so conspicuous among the great men of the United States Senate in after years.

After leaving the university young Pressly was sent to New York to study theology under the then famous Dr. J. M. Mason. He traveled the whole distance between his home in South Carolina and New York on horseback, Having finished his studies he was sent out as a licentiate to fill vacant missions in the west. He left home filled with that Christian zeal and iron-like determination which characterized all his actions. This was in 1815. He traveled the whole distance from New York to this city on horse back, and then crossed the Ohio river some place near the old ferry and rode over the ground which was then a wilderness, but where the city of Allegheny now stands. There was but one house on that side of the river then, as we are informed.

Dr. Pressley was a man of great personal dignity seemingly, carrying it at times, although unintentional on his part, to austerity. He was withal as modest and as tender hearted as a woman, and woman like, distress never passed him by unheeded. His personal appearance was eminently striking. Tall, perfectly erect, and with a face marked and peculiar, wherever he went or wherever he was seen he was a picked man among men, and no one would pass him by without stopping to take a second look at him. On our streets and especially in Allegheny City his erect and soldierly figure was known by every one, and when riding upon horseback, in which exercise he especially delighted, even down to his last sickness, he carried himself like a centaur.

As a pulpit orator he had few superiors, certainly none in his own church of whom we have ever heard. His style of utterance, as befitted the man, was singularly accurate, well chosen, and carried about it all the dignity that attached to his person, indeed, it may be said of it that it was possibly too severe and classic; every word which he uttered might have been published as it fell from his lips. His congregation numbers among its members some of our best citizens.

The funeral of the deceased will take place on Tuesday, from his late residence to proceed to Uniondale Cemetery.

JUST as the Dollar Savings new bank building is about to be opened, the architect's superintendant who has labored faithfully on the work, dies. Mr. David Gray received injuries from sun-stroke and died last night. The men engaged on the First National Bank building have been delayed on account of the heat, the iron becoming so hot that it could not be handled.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE DEMOCRATIC

COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Allegheny County Democratic Committee of Correspondence, held August 6th, 1870, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of Allegheny county as well as others opposed to National, State County and Municipal corruption and extravagance and Coolie labor, as well as the general corruptions of the Radical party, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding delegate elections (unless where specially ordered otherwise by the Chairman), on FRIDAY EVENING, this 19 of our Township Elections will be held at the usual place of holding the general election, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d,

In the townships, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, in the other districts from 5 to 7 o'clock, and select two persons from each election district, to meet in County Convention on

TUESDAY, SEPTAMBER 6th,

At 10 o'clock, at the Court House, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, or taking such action as may be deemed advisable.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, Chairman.

A NEW SENSATION.

THE AROMATIC

FURNITURE POLISH.

The large and increasing sale speaks for the merits of the preparation. For sale only by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,

No. 84 Market Street.

A TREATISE ON THE HAIR

Sent free by mail by the proprietors of HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Which is the best article ever known to

RESTORE GRAY HAIR.

TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.

It will prevent the Hair from falling out,

Makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin:

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

ORIENTAL CREAM

Beautifies the Complexion!

Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—or none—generally use

Gourand's Oriental Cream,

Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredient, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

No. 84 MARKET STREET,

Corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

General Closing Out Sale

AT

BELL & MOORHOUSE'S,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Lawns for 12 cents, formerly 25c.

CHINTZES FOR 25c, formerly 50c

DRESS GOODS!

AT 15, 25 and 35 CENTS.

MUSLINS

AT 12½, 15 and 18 CENTS.

SOILED SILKS!

AT 50c, $1 00 and $1 25.

SHAWLS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

LACE MANTLES!

FINE SHAWLS, SHETLANDS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, PIQUES.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic, and gradually restores the strength of the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible, so prompt is the relief, and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief. Used in small doses it expels effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, it will cure in every case. Where the family is regulated this important medicine is not wanted. Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. One Dollar per bottle, sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.

may14:lyw

DANIEL SINZER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hemlock and Oak sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French and Domestic Kips, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furnishing Goods, Terry and Silk Elastics, Machine Silk, Boot and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.

No. 85 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa. mh8

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Patrick McMahon, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES SALISBURY, J. P.,

au6:lmd&w Administrator.

AN APPLICATION

Will be made to his Excellency, Governor Geary, for the pardon of

ELLA OYLER.

au12:10d&lw

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or travelling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,

ap 247 Broadway, New York.

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from the effects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep18:1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

FOLEY'S GOLD PENS.

For sale by

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

145 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PITTSBURGH

Drug House!

CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Fine French and American Perfumes, Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Dressing, Cosmetics, Bouges, Powders, Cologne, Verbena Florida Hedyosma, Rose and Orange Waters, Soaps, Fine Bathing Sponges, Turkish Bath Towels, Hair Nail, Tooth, Ear, Flesh and Clothes Brushes, Shell, Ivory, Rubber and Horn Dressing Combs; Handsome Toilet Setts; French Plate Mirrors, Saunders' White and Tinted Face Powders, Highly Perfumed Italian Medicated Powder.

STRICTLY PURE

WINES, BRANDIES, BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES, for medical purposes only.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions prepared at all hours.

A. Torrence & Co.

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say, over 10,000,000 pounges were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

FOR SALE BY DICK & LEESTROM, REALESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth st. late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 163 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for same. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIRCKS & LEESTROM,

49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair,

deuf Pittsburgh

READ! READ! READ

CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness

Bunions and Diseased Nails,

Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed. Perfect comfort immediately! No poisonous medicine used! No sore feet after operating! ENLARGED and STIFF JOINTS treated successfully. FROST-BITE and CHILBLAINS cured in a few days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good city references given. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 5½ P. M., Sundays, 9 to 11. Remember the place,

No. 49 Sixth St., (old St. Clair,) up stairs.

DR. D. PETERSON,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8½ o'clock.

Prescriptions sent by mail on receipt of $3.

feb19:w

Iron City College

Corner Penn and Sixth Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE MOST COMPLETE BUSINESS COLLEGE IN AMERICA.

This institution affords advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men, possessed by no other School in the United States.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, with samples of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Address the Principals,

SMITH & COWLEY,

m21-eod&w6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS. FIFTY CENTS PER BOX, SUGAR-COATED. For sale by all Druggists. Read the following testimony in their favor:

GEO. A. KELLY—DEAR SIR: I was so badly afflicted with pain in my kidneys that I could hardly turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hope of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills, which at once relieved me, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others where like complaints were made, and they have in every case proved efficacious. I cheerfully recommend them to any one suffering from this trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by seeing me at the Outer Depot, Penn'a R. R., or at my residence, No. 55 Arthur street.

A. J. WEAVER, Conductor Penn'a R. R.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

Sole proprietor, GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, corner Second Av. and Wood St., Pittsburgh.

NORTH CAROLINA

LAND AGENCY.

250 FARMS

FOR SALE IN

North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,

LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.

oc17

A SURE CURE FOR PIMPLES.—I will send by return mail, on receipt of 6 cent stamps, a recipe for preparing a Genuine Vegetable Balm, which immediately removes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Tan, Black Worms, Moths, and all Eruptions and Impurities of the Skin, leaving it clean, with a healthy glow. Also, instructions for producing a growth of Hair on a bald head or smooth face.

F. W. TRUER, Chemist,

jy9:3mw 113 Broadway, New York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two good salesmen wanted to sell Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines in the country on a salary. Horses and wagons furnished by the Company. No capital required. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh:

d-T.TH&S:3W

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FIVE good men wanted to sell the improved Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine on a capital, in the city. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

d-T.TH&S:3W ju23

JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick.

RUSHTON & CO.,

10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of scrofulous disease where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, the tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this **Sarsaparilla** is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this **Sarsaparilla**, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercureal Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver complaints. Torpidity, Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, an Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This **Sarsaparilla** is found to restore for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dyamenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

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The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own labratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

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Solicitor for Association

PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jul6.6mw

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR!

STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN ARMIES.

LONDON, August 12.—The German forces between Rastadt and Cologne are said to aggregate 750,000 men. According to the Paris *Siecle* 250,000 German soldiers are now in Lorraine.

SPECIE PAYMENT SUSPENDED.

NEW YORK, August 12.—A London special says the Bank of France suspended specie payments to-day.

VESSEL BLOWN UP BY A TORPEDO.

BERLIN, August 12.—A small vessel, which persisted in entering the Jahde, in spite of the warnings of danger, ran against a torpedo, and was blown up. The crew was saved.

RECEPTION TO LITTLE PHIL.

Before his departure for the seat of war, General Sheridan, accompanied by his adjutant, visited Gen. Hokenfoldt at the War Office, where he was received with attentions, with which he has been constantly honored since his arrival in Germany.

STRASBURG CERTAINLY BESEIGED.

LONDON, August 12.—The investment of Strasburg by the German troops is confirmed.

THE PRESENCE OF NAPOLEON

At the battle of Worth is positively reaffirmed. It is said

THE PRUSSIANS

Largely outnumbered the French in every engagement. The French claim that at Weissenburg 8,000 men checked 80,000 Germans, with one hundred and twenty guns, for hours, the former losing 4,000 men, while the enemy lost 10,000. They also assert that McMahon, at Froschweiler, had only 40,000 men against 90,000 Germans, yet the French only yielded when 100,000 more Germans were hurled upon them.

THE CROWN PRINCE

Promises to release all newspaper correspondents taken prisoners.

PRINCE D'AUVERGNE

Is about to return to France, but the *Patrie* says he has declined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ANOTHER SECRET TREATY.

LONDON, August 12.—The Cologne *Gazette* prints the outlines of another treaty proposed by Count Benedetti to Bismarck in 1866. It stipulates that France shall take possession again of the territory acquired by Prussia in 1814, Prussia supporting France in the recovery of the left bank of the Rhine from Hesse and Bavaria, and that the guarantee given by the German Confederation in favor the neutrality of Luxembourg and the Netherlands shall be annulled. The same paper adds that Benedetti represented that these proposals emanated from the Emperor at Vichy in 1866.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMIES

Are reported to be penetrating France in three great divisions by way of Forbach or Metz, by Weissenberg, and by Mulhouse. They evidently intend crossing the Vosges and making for Nancy. The first thing the Prussians did was to cut the telegraph lines and railways between Strasburg and St. Auverne. St. Auverne is the key of the Vosges, and if the Prussians are really there, as there seems to be no doubt, the eastern gate-way of France is thrown wide open. Saarbruck is, of course, abandoned.

ENGLAND REFUSES TO LEAGUE WITH AUSTRIA.

LONDON, August 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes that England has declined to join with Austria in the league proposed by Baron Von Beust for guaranteeing the bellegirents against and loss of territory. England's reason for declining is that the league could not save the North German Confederacy, in case Prussia should be defeated.

EXTRACT FROM M'MAHON'S OFFICIAL REPORT—HIS LATE RETREAT.

PARIS, August 12.—The journals of Metz publish Marshal McMahon's report to the Emperor. The report says the enemy, in greatly superior numbers, began the attack at seven o'clock on Saturday morning. The first attack having been repulsed, about noon the enemy reopened the contest, throwing forward numerous sharp shooters, protected by six guns in a commanding position. Masses of infantry were then brought up, and, at four o'clock in the afternoon, McMahon was forced to direct a retreat, which was effected in good order, the enemy's pursuit being without vigor and by no means troublesome.

The Marshal was able to send only a partial list of the killed and wounded.

A DISPATCH FROM METZ,

Dated August 11, —8:15 P. M.—Says: It has rained all day. The army is concentrated around this place. It is being revictualed and reinforced. The retreat of Gen. McMahon has been fully accomplished and in excellent order.

MARSHAL BAZAINE

Is engaged in visiting and inspecting the troops under his command.

THE REPORT

That the Prussians occupy Nancy is false.

A CIRCULAR FROM THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

Requires the Prefects of the various Departments to encourage the formation of companies of National Guards. Volunteers and tireurs are to take the field at once. They will receive arms as soon as possible, but in the meantime they should assemble at the chief towns of their Departments to organize and drill. They are to be paid one franc per day from enlistment.

THE WAR AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS.

The *Journal Officiel* says that the Ministers of War and the Interior, on assuming control of the Departments, immediately took the most energetic measures to ensure efficiency in the various branches of the service.

ENTENTE CORDIALE BETWEEN BAZAINE AND HIS GENERALS.

PARIS, August 12.—Advices at headquarters represent that the best understanding exists between Bazaine and the other generals.

Among the German prisoners taken at the beginning of the campaign are members of the Landwehr, who were called into service six weeks ago. This proves that

PRUSSIA EXPECTED WAR

Before it was declared, and was not taken by surprise as her government asserted.

WORKMEN

In the factories at Lyons threaten the German employees with violence and trouble is apprehended.

NOTABLES ENTERING THE RANKS.

Duroy, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, has joined the Garde Mobile and M. Paul de Cassagnac editor of *Le Pays* has entered a regiment of Zouaves.

THE APPREHENSION

That famine would be added to the horrors of war, in consequence of the late drouth has been dissipated.

The *Gauleis* has reports from eighty-one departments which show that the wheat of 1870 will exceed the yearly average forty per cent.

ORLEANIST DEFENSE OF FRANCE.

The *Revue Des Deuze Mondes*, an Orleanist organ, has a skillful article, defending the attitude of France and holding up Prussia to the execration of mankind.

ADVANCE OF THE BAVARIAN ARMY TO SAARLOUIS.

BERLIN, August 12.—The Bavarian army has passed through the Vosges and bivouacked last night at Dumereingen, near Saar Louis.

GENERAL SHERIDAN,

Of the American army, has left for the King's headquarters.

THE QUEEN

Announces that she will take personal charge of the wounded of both nations and their treatment will be identical.

THE FRENCH PRISONERS

As they pass through railroad stations receive nothing but kindness. The citizens and volunteers give them refreshments, cigars, etc., and the ladies enter the cars and going from man to man, offer them paper and pencil and volunteer to write to their friends for them.

REVIVAL OF THE RUMOR THAT THE EMPEROR AND PRINCE IMPERIAL ARE IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 12.—The nieces of the Empress have left Paris.

The *Echo* asserts, without qualification that the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial are in London, lodging at St. John's Wood.

The *Register* has the same report, which, however, it gives with the caution to its readers not to place too much confidence in its correctness.

NAPOLEON.

The *Examiner* says Napoleon adopts the course most worthy of his name, and of the gravity of the situation. Roused from indolent indecision by a stunning blow, he attains to the greatness of the situation, in the presence of peril unspeakable to himself, his family, and the proud nation which so lately reinvested him with kingly power. Laying aside conventionalities he tells France her danger, and exhorts her to the rescue, not only for his sake, but for her own.

SCRAPS OF NEWS ABOUT THE RECENT DEFEATS.

LONDON, August 12.—Our special correspondent from Paris on Saturday writes: Scraps of news about recent defeats are permitted to be printed. At Reichoffen the soldiers had no cartridges left. They had been without any for an hour, and had made repeated bayonet charges. The Prussians mowed them down in masses. Ammunition was on the way, but the way conveying it by rail was stopped at the station nearest the battlefield by explosion of bombs from the Prussians. The Prussian spies signalled the train to their friends.

THE FRENCH SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS

Are furious at the want of organization. On the 6th instant no coffee was distributed until six o'clock at night. The soldiers fought fasting, and after the battle there was no distribution of food for four days. The soldiers lived upon potatoes gathered rom the neighboring fields.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

(Tribune Special.)

PARIS, August 12—Noon.—Communication with Strasburg is interrupted. The Prussians are massed around the city.

THE EMPEROR

Is at Metz.

PARIS

Is tranquil,—that is, no important disturbances have occurred, though turbulent groups continually form.

THE CORPS LEGILATIF

Is still surrounded by troops, including four thousand regulars, curaissiers and marines, supported by the Paris Guards and National Guards. No one is allowed to pass without a permit, and even members with difficulty make their way. Several have been stopped. It is difficult to understand why there are such precautions unless it is intended to prevent a popular invasion of the Chamber, as in the days of the Convention. Nevertheless crowds gather daily, and the troops charge them. False alarms are continually arising.

THE IRRITATION AGAINST THE EMPEROR

And the old Administration increases daily. Never was there such a break down of departments and Ministers which are in utter confusion.

THE NEW CABINET

Has everything to reorganize. The deliberation on the formation of the new Ministry lasted the whole night and late the next morning. There were nineteen rejections before the list was finally complete.

Official information about the recent losses is still witheld, and Paris is exasperated by the bad faith of the government, which had promised to give all the news. While McMahon admits the loss of 15,000 out of 18,000 men engaged, Frossard's losses at Saarbruck are wholly unknown. Instead of intelligence of the war, the government telegraphs from Metz that showers fell last evening.

MARSHAL CANROBERT

Arrived in Paris on Thursday to replace Baraguay D'Hilliers, who goes to Tours. General Trochu takes Canrobert's corps. Gen. Trochu was offered the Ministry of War, but refused unless called to power by the Corps Legislatif.

The Secretary of the Count of Paris denies that the Orleans Princes are in Paris.

RETALIATION.

BERLIN, August 12.—It is reported today that a proclamation is forthcoming, which will declare that it is the intention of the Prussian forces to burn a French village for each place destroyed by the French fleets during the bombardment of the German ports.

(Herald Special.)

WOULD NOT FIGHT.

PARIS, August 14.—The French yesterday offered battle to the Prussians, but they did not accept.

STRASBURG

Has not been attacked.

Troops and artillery are leaving hourly for the army.

IF THE FRENCH ARE DEFEATED

At Metz the Prussians find another army at Chalons and another at Paris.

THE FRENCH EVACUATE NANCY.

(Herald special.)

LONDON, August 14.—A special dispatch from Hagenau, to-day says: McMahon's army evacuated Nancy yesterday, on the approach of the Crown Prince's army and retreated across the Moselle to the fortress of Toul. The French destroyed the fine bridge of seven arches, which spanned the river. The forces of the Crown Prince now occupy Nancy and Frouard, at the junction of the Paris and Strasbourg R. R.

THE PRUSSIANS ATTACKED

Port-a-Mousson, driving out the French, but subsequently fell back to the main body.

THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE UNITED ARMIES

Of Frederick, Charles, and General Steinmetz are at Herry, on a direct line with Saarbruck, or within twenty miles of Metz.

STRASBURG BOMBARDED WITH RED HOT SHOT.

A special dispatch from Carlsruhe to-day says that Strasburg was bombarded with red-hot shot on Friday, and the bombardment was resumed on Saturday. The besieged asked parley and were given forty-eight hours to decide whether they would surrender.

THE FRENCH FLEET AT WORK.

LONDON, August 14.—The British Consul at Hamburg telegraphs that the mouths of the rivers Elbe, Eyder, Jahde, and Wesser are blockaded by the French fleet. The Governor of Heligoland refused to grant the pilot permission to conduct a flag of truce boat to Cuxhaven.

FOREIGNERS ASKING LEAVE TO FIGHT WITH THE FRENCH.

PARIS, August 14.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following, which it is authorized by the Gouernment to give the public: At the beginning of the war with Prussia the Emperor received addresses from the Principal native chieftains of three provinces of Algiers who asked if they would be permitted to march and fight by the side of our troops, and to order subscriptions to be raised for sufferers by the war.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

The Empress Regent, on the report of the Keeper of the Seals, has commuted and reduced the sentences of 1,641 convicts now confined in all kinds of Penitentiary establishments in France and beyond the sea. Imperial clemency is applied especially to those cases where uniform good conduct has given the prisoner a claim to indulgence.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS

of this city still presumes to doubt that the real work is going on for the armament and defense of Paris. Although it may be an act of treason to speak thus in the face of the enmy, such insinuations impose a reply, notwithstanding the danger of doing so.

FRENCH VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

All the material necessary for the armament of Paris is in Paris itself, where more than six hundeed cannon are already mounted on the walls of those forts which are likely to be first threatend with attack and the work of placing others in positions, continues without interruption, day or night. Yesterday, 7,500 workmen were engaged in cutting off the streets leading into Paris. This work has been completed and nothing remains but to close up the opening in the walls and place the drawbridges in position. Thousands of laborers are occupied outside of the walls on the earth works, wires, ditches, &c., which is to connect and complete the network of fortifications around the capitol. These facts and figures we are obliged to give in order to reply to perfidous and erroneous insinuations, and to restore confidence to our good citizens. If such questions should be renewed, their authors will have to answer for their conduct before a Council of War, where they will be subject to all the consequences of the law, for these are hours, and now more than ever, when Justice cannot sleep. The public opinion of Europe does justice to the heroic course of our soldiers and the energy with which the whole nation rises as one man, prepared to repair unexpected reverses. Our enemies counted on party divisions, which would have been treason to the national cause. The patriotism of the Chambers and country has disappointed them. In the Corps Legislatif the Right and Left rival each other in eagerness to push to the last limit the vigor and spirit of devotion to France. The new ministry finds it has the active and loyal co-operation of the country's representatives. The session of the 10th of August will distinguish that day as among the most noble in our parliamentary annals. Never has a nation acted under the inspiration of sentiments more elevated. The attitude of the Chambers is both an encouragement and recompense for the troops. The saldiers feel the whole nation behind them and that the hour approaches when the enemy will be chased from the land. The review of the diplomatic situation shows how efficacious hane been the efforto made to place on a good footing our relations with foreign powers, on every point which touches the present crisis. At the beginning of the contest Bismarck sought to accomplish the following objects: First—To awaken against us the susceptibilities of England on the Belgian question. Second—To cement an alliance between Prussia and Russia. Third—To embroil us with Spain through the Hohenzollern affair. Fourth—To alienate us from Italy on the Roman question. This entire combination has failed.

Russia has not signed the treaty as Bismarck expected, and public opinion threughout the Empire of the Czar is more and more unfavorable to the exaggerated extension of the Prussian monarchy, and is far from being hostile to us. Spain has shown us nothing but cordiality, and the same is true of Italy. By agreement with the Cabinet of Florence we have taken up our position again on the basis of the Convention of the 15th of September, and a solution of the question has been accomplished to our common satisfaction, and without raising any difficulty. Thus neither at London, nor at St. Petersburg, nor at Madrid, nor at Florence has Bismarck succeeded in carrying his programme. The sympathies of Denmark for us continue to be as warm as before the war. Our fleet is before the port of Kiel and great things are expected from them. Austria and Italy are arming.

Unquestionably negotiations for peace cannot for an instant be entertained at a moment when war was only just commenced, and when national feeling declares itself with admirable energy. The idea of weakness cannot visit the heart of a single Frenchman, where our relations with foreign powers are what they should be. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs will find the ground well prepared for him to pursue the work commenced by his predecessors.

THE FRENCH ARMY WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, August 14.—Advices from Metz state that the French army has withdrawn to the west bank of the Moselle.

MAC MAHON

Is at Toul, twelve miles west of Nancy.

THE EVACUATION

Of Metz is considered certain.

THE PRUSSIANS

Count on starving out the defenders of Strasburg without a bombardment.

A DISPATCH FROM NANCY

By way of Berlin, dated Saturday night, says a French battalion moving towards Metz was encountered in the morning on the railway near Pont-a-Mousson, and retreated, leaving its baggage trains in the hands of the Prussians.

NO NEWS—NANCY IN THE HANDS OF THE PRUSSIANS.

PARIS, August 14—Noon.—There is nothing new from the headquarters of the army. Telegraphic communication was interrupted yesterday between Paris and Nancy. Last night the authorities of Toul sent a dispatch to Paris stating that Nancy was occupied by a Prussian detachment. The news is confirmed this morning.

METZ ABANDONED.

LONDON, August 14.—Napoleon's retreat from Metz is fully confirmed.

FROM COPENHAGEN.

It is stated that nine French iron clads or ariaes are in the offing. The French Admiral Willaumez is off Kiel.

THE FRENCH DENY

Having committed any violations of the protocsal of Geneva by neglect of wounded soldiers.

A SOUTHAMPTON DISPATCH

Says a North German barque was taken into Cherbourg as a prize.

ARMY ITEMS.

Preparations for the defence of Paris continues to be energetically pushed, and are of a colossal character. It is thought that the Prussian demonstrations on Strasburg is only a feint. 70,000 volunteers left Paris to-day for the army.

ADVICES FROM AMSTERDAM

Say that U. S. bonds is the only exception to the steadiness of the stock market.

NO AUSTRIO GERMANI ALLIANCE.

The *Staats Anziger* publishes a despatch from Herr Hoese denying any fear of alliance between Austria and South Germany

PRUSSIAN SPIES.

PARIS, August 14.—The journals unanimously demand the expulsion of the Germans from French soil in consequence of the discovery of Prussian spies.

COUNT PALIKAO

Has issued an address to the French troops, in which he blames them for firing too quickly at Weissenburg. He says they used more ammunition in one day than the Prusslans would in three. The Marshal reminds his soldiers that they are now in the grand line of defense from Thionville to Metz and Nancy, and they must hold their ground. Back of that is the line of Meuse, then Champaigne, then the Argones, then the line of the rivers illustrated by the campaign of 1814, and beyond all this is Paris, and behind Paris is all France with four millions of armed men and $1,000,000,000 of treasure.

The *Patrie* says that when Strasburg was invested, it was

COMPLETELY SUPPLIED

With ammunition; that all places likely to be injured by the enemy's shot had been strengthened. Many persons left the town willingly and many others were sent away. Strasburg, it adds, can only be captured through famine, and has provisions for many months.

SURPRISING ACTIVITY IN THE WAR OFFICE.

The *Journal Officiel* says: The activity of the Ministry of War is wonderful and all the immense resources of the country will soon be available. Volunteering continues in large numbers.

A DENIAL.

The authorities deny the statement of German journals that the French do no respect the Convention of Geneva, and attend only to the French wounded.

THE JOURNALS NOTICE

That public sentiment on France is calmer, and that the deepest determination is evinced throughout the country to retrieve the recent defeats.

The *Opinion Nationale* says the German nation admit their

LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED

To be in the proportion of five to two of that of the French. Newspapers announce that the

PRUSSINS TREATED

The citizens of the North as enemies, because some citizens fired upon the German.

SKIRMISHES AND ITEMS AROUND METZ.

A dispatch dated Metz 13, 11 A. M., says: The Prussian pickets yesterday appeared in the valley of the Moselle, and a detachment for a short time held Port a Mousson. A brigade of French cavalry drove them away and took thirty prisoners.

MORE PRUSSIAN SPIES

Have been arrested in Metz. The French army is in fine condition.

A DISPATCH FROM THE PERFECT,

Dated Colman, August 13, to the Minister of the Interior, says: All is quiet on the right bank of the Rhine. The investment of Strasburg appears but the semblance of an attack.

A PROFOUND SENSATION

Was created to-day, by the passage through the city of ambulances, doctors, nurses and sanitary stores, all going to the front, and nurses in the streets for the assistance of the wounded.

PROPOSITION FOR A COUNCIL OF DEFENCE VOTED DOWN.

La Liberte says that at a secret meeting yesterday, of the Corps Legislatiff, M. Jules Favre, developed with ability and moderation a proposition that a Committee of Defence having supreme power should be appointed by the Chambers.

Count Palikao with tact avoided ceremonious discussions.

A deputy asked the Count whether he wished to be Minister of the Tuilleries or of tha Chambers.

Count Palikao replied that he had the utmost confidence in the Chambers and would be aided by them, but he denied the formation of a Committee of Defence as incompatible with the regular duties of the Government.

Only fifty or sixty deputies voted for the motion and it was lost.

THE PRUSSIANS LEVY ON THE PEOPLE OF NANCY.

PARIS August 14.—The *Esperance* of Nancy states that, after all the French soldiers had left the city, the Prussians entered Friday evening, at four o'clock, when the Mayor was ordered to present himself before the commander of the Prussian forces. The town was made to pay 50,000 francs. Requisitions were also issued for large quantities of rations and forage. The Prussians have torn up the railroad and cut down the telegraph.

STRASBURG SURRENDERED.

LONDON, August 13—A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegram* says: Reports from Carlsruhe this morning announce the capitulation of Strasburg after a short bombardment.

SHARP FIGHTING

Took place in front of Metz yesterday. A considerable force of Prussians advanced into the environs of the city as a reconnoitering party to discover whether the reports of the town having been evacuated by the French were true. They were met by a sharp fire from the batteries and forced to retire.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE FRENCH,

Both in men and stores, are constantly and rapidly arriving. It would appear that the Prussian advance has received a decided check at this point, and a great battle cannot be much longer delayed.

MARSHAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS

Has returned to his original command at Tours.

DISTURBANCES

Have taken place at Toulouse, Marseilles, Limoges and Lyons, and martial law has been proclaimed in the Departments of Bouches and Durbon.

A QUANTITY OF CONCEALED ARMS

And amunition has been seized in Paris, supposed to belong to parties dangerous to the Government.

PROSCRIPTION.

La Liberte has a vigorous article advocating the repeal of all political proscription.

STRASBURG.

The French claim that Strasburg is thoroughly prepared for a siege. They say there are four hundred cannon mounted on the ramparts, and the garrison consists of 11,000 men without counting the National Guard.

A FRANCO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE URGED

The *John Bull* says the friends of Napoleon urge him to seek an alliance with Austria by offering Francis Joseph all the territories that may be acquired from Prussia by their united arms.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

The *Shipping Gazette* says, in view of those whose opinion deserves respect, the war is virtually closed.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, August 13.—In the Corps Legislatif last night the Minister of War read the following dispatch:

METZ, August 12.—I accept the resignation of La Beouf as Major General of the army.

NAPOLEON."

Gambetta read a communication from many citizens of Paris thanking the Deputies for what they had done, and urging them to push forward the armament of Paris and calling out the Reserves.

The Minister of War stated that a large number of additional men would join the army within a very short time.

Gambetta thanked the Minister in the name of the country.

The Minister asked leave to retire as he had much to do, and he took his leave amid the applause of the Cabinet.

NAPOLEON—THE FRENCH ARMY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Official dispatces from Metz to noon, 12th, state that the Emperor visited the various encampments about the place during the morning. The troops are all in fine condition.

STASBURG CUT OFF.

A dispatch announces that communications with Strasburgh is cut off, and the Prussians surround the place.

FRANKS LEAVING TURKEY.

A dispatch from from Constantinople says that a number of French citizens have left for home to take service in the French army.

REPULSE OF A PRUSSIAN FORCE—SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISANCE.

METZ, August 13—6 P. M.—A body of the enemy came near Fronard, a station on the Paris and Strasburg Railway, this morning. They were attacked and driven off and their commander taken prisoner. To-day our cavalry made a brilliant reconnoisance in the direction of the river Nied.

THE PRUSSIANS AT A HALT.

The enemy's couriers and small bodies of cavalry penetrated far into the country, but the main body of their army is not making any forward movements.

NOTABLE ENLISTED.

PARIS, August 13.—Valdrome, former Minister of the Interior, has enrolled himself as a member of the Garde Nationale.

CHANGES IN FRENCH CORPS COMMANDERS.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes decrees naming Bazaine, Commander-in-Chief of the Second, Third and Fourth Corps of the army of the Rhine; General Trochu, Commander of the Corps now forming at Chalons from new levies, and General Vinney, Commander of the Corps now forming at Paris.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL HOAX REPEATED.

BRUSSELS, August 1g.—Advices from Metz through private channels seem to confirm the story of the removal of the Prince Imperial from France. He has not been seen there in camp or at church since Sunday. It is reported on excellent authority that the Empress Eugenie has made preparations to go to England via Belgium in case of necessity.

THE TONE OF THE FRENCH PRESS

Is hopeful and resolute. General Soumain is in command of the forces in Paris.

GENERAL ALRITH,

Commanding the fortress at Strasburg, has issued a proclamation declaring that he will defend his post till the last.

THE FRENCH ARMY STILL RETREATING.

LONDON, August 13—Advices from St. Avold to Friday night, represent that the French army is west of Moselle, and still retreating.

THE PRUSSIAN CAVALRY

Had reached Pont a Mousson, about half way between Metz and Nancy, on the railroad.

THE PRUSSIANS AS THEY ADVANCE

Capture vast stores, which have been abandoned by the French.

PROCLAMATION BY KING WILLIAM.

LONDON, August 13.—The King of Prussia has issued a proclamation to St. Avoid, in which he declares military conscription abolished in all French territory occupied by German troops. He also announces that though the French Government should persist in the forcible expulsion of Germans from France, no measures of retaliation would be adopted by him, as it would be unfair to punish men belonging to a country cursed with a Bonaparte for sovereign. The heads of Frenchmen in Germany need not be uneasy. They shall in common with all mankind be convinced that Germany moves at the head of civilization.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF STRASBURG.

The *Presse* publishes a proclamation addressed by the Prefect of Strasburg to the citizens. He says: Reports calculated to create uneasiness have been circulated, and some persons have dared to express the belief that Strasburg will surrender to the enemy without striking a blow. The ramparts are armed with four hundred cannon, the garrison is large, and if we are attacked we will defend ourselves so long as there is a man left. Let all good citizens be reassured, and let the evil-disposed tremble.

AN ABSTRACT OF M'MAHON'S REPORT

Of the battle of Weorth of Froschweiler says: At six the onemy attacked the heights of Guersdorf, opening with cannon and rifles. The attack was so violent that the first division was compelled to change front, Soon the Prussins made a feint from the right of the Saar, and followed it at noon by a renewal of the attack on the right wing, consisting of charges by the cavalry and infantry, thus attempting to dislodge the enemy, and at four o,clock the French right was broken, and a retreat upon Saverne and Neiderbrun became a necessity.

LOSSES OF AND CONDITION OF THE FRENCH.

LONDON, August 13.—The investment of Strasbourg was not known in Paris until yesterday. A Frenchman and an officer who left London a few days ago, full of patriotism and hope for his country writes: "I have just met some persons from Nancy who retreated before the Prussians, who day before yesterday, were at Ver, a few miles from Nancy. They will move thence by Zoule, and probably join the other army behind Chalons, perhaps at Paris. Why the French army remains concentrated before Metz nobody understands. It is believed that the Prussians are already at Nancy, and it appears that the Empire is rolled up like a scroll. What Houssay said this morning is true. For twenty years nobody in France has studied war seriously, everything has been done superficially, while the Prussians are first in science, and have now proved that they are first in war. It is hard to confess this, but it is true. Notwithstanding all these great levies the lesron of '93 will not reappear. The losses already are incredible. Out of regiments of three tousand men sometimes only a hundred remained. Of the Turcos engaged at Weissenburg but twenty-fived are left.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Collision in New York Harbor—Eight Lives Lost—Sinking of the Steamer Norwalk.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, August 12.—As the steamboat Norwalk was rapidly steaming from Coney Island to this city to-night, with one thousand passengers, she collided with a sloop. The shock was extremely great, shaking the steamer from stem to sterm, and causing a frightful panic among the passengers. Several were knocked into the water, among them two children, who fell from their mothers' arms. It is supposed that eight lives were lost, but neither the names nor the number of the lost can be ascertained to-night. A tug boat hurried to the rescue, but picked up only two men. The Norwalk was found to be seriously damaged. Her wheel house was carried away, and a large hole made in her side, through which the water was pouring into the hold. The tug took her in tow, and reached Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, just in time to discharge all the passengers before the steamer went down.

OBITUARY.

Demise of Admiral Farragut.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 14.—Admiral Farragut died to-day very peacefully, at 12 o'clock, precisely, surrounded by his family and friends, at the residence of Commodore Pennock, at the Navy Yard. The remains will be deposited, temporarily, in the vault here, until their final resting place is decided upon.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The Secretary of the Navy officially announces the death of Admiral Farragut with the remark that the record of his deeds are written on the noblest pages of history and his death will be mourned by the whole people who loved while they honored him. He will be burried from St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 17th inst.

A large and influential meeting of Republicans was held in the City Hall, Portland, Me., on Friday evening, in favor of Governor Joshua Chamberlain for United States Senator from that State, in preference to Lot M. Morrill.

Victor Hugo on the War and Woman's Duty.

Victor Hugo has addressed the ladies of Guernsey as follow:

LADIES: Again some men have condemned a part of the human race to death, and a desperate war has commenced. This is neither a war of liberty or duty, but a war of caprice. Two peoples are about to destroy each other for the pleasure of two Princes. While thinkers are perfecting civilization, Kings are perfecting war. This will be a frightful one. Some *chefs d'œuvre* are announced—a gun that will kill twelve men; a cannon that that will kill 1,000. It is no longer the pure and free water of the great Alps that is to flow in torrents into the Rhine, but human blood. Mothers, sisters, daughters, wives, shall weep. You are all about to go in mourning; some because of their own troubles; the rest because of the misfortunes of the others.

Ladies—What carnage! what a conflict must follow the meeting of these unfortunate combatants! Allow me to address you a prayer. Since the ignorant forget that they are brothers, be their sisters; come to their aid, and make lint. All the old linen of our houses, which is of no use, can save the lives of the wounded. It will be fine to have all the women of this island employed in this fraternal work; it will be a glorious example, and a great benefit. Men do evil; let you women supply the remedy, and since on earth there are bad angels, let you be the good ones. If you resolve to do so, and commence, in a short time you will have a considerable quantity of lint. We shall then make two equal parts, and shall send one to France, and the other to Prussia.

Where France is Weak and Prussia Strong.

It is scarcely possible to over estimate the advantage which the Prussians have gained within the last fortnight. They have destroyed the confidence of the French in their Generals, and are now pursuing defeated and drooping armies with an elated and overwhelming force. Only very enthusiastic Frenchman can suppose that the Emperor Napoleon is retiring for tactical purposes. If he could not cover Paris at Metz, he stands far less chance of being able to do so at Chalons. Every inch of ground which he is obliged to give up to the Prussians is an immense advantage to them and a great loss to him. It is the side which is pursuing an offensive campaign that stands the best chance of winning in the end. When this month opened, Napoleon seemed to have this element of success in his favor. In six days he lost it, and ever since then he has constantly been obliged to recede before the irresistible pressure of the Prussian hosts. That he is outnumbered, we have no doubt. But how will he justify himself before the French people for entering upon a war for which he was so fatally unprepared?

The superiority which the Prussians have thus far shown they seem likely to retain until the close of the the war. Some people appear to suppose that the disproportion in numbers between the Prussian and the French armies will disappear as the campaign goes on. We believe, on the contrary, that it will remain very much as it is now—or that if any change be made, it will be in favor of the Prussians. They have a more efficient system of keeping their forces at a given level than the French.—*N. Y. Times*, August 17.

(From New York Herald, August 17th.)

The Decisive Hour for Spain.

It is believed that a Prussian triumph would lead at once to the republic in France, and that Spain would have to imitate her. Well, thus far the Prussians have won every point, the trumpet of republicanism is sounding the reveille throughout France, and its echoes are heard through the gorges of the Pyrenees already, and hearkened to most eagerly by exulting millions. The workingmen have appeared in immense numbers in the streets at Cadiz, Valencia, Saragossa, Bercelona and Madrid, where they bear this inscription on their banners—"Army, Government, Aristocracy, Middle Classes—the People are Hungry."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The McClelland Inquest.

Alderman Donaldson yesterday, at ten o'cloch, began the investigation of the causes which led to the fatal accident on the Oakland Passenger Railway on Saturday, but without concluding his labors, adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

From the evidence in preparation, before the Coroner. it would seem that the accident happened on that part of the road where there is a side walk just between the two slips. The man it appears got on car No. 25, Conductor Knox, at the corner of Stevenson street and Fifth avenue. He had just come out of Hansell's Blue Bell Exchange, where he applied for liquor. Mr. Hansel refused him liquor, and the man drank mineral water. He got in car No. 25, and went to Soho bridge. There he got off and went into a saloon kept by one Moorehead. He stayed there quite a time, and then started up the hill. The night was very dark and the first intimation the the driver had that there was anything wrong, was the horses sheering off to one side. Just as he attempted to pull them straight a crash was heard under the wheel, and the car left the track. Car No. 25 was coming down by this time and but for the confusion attendant on the stoppage of the up car, it would have passed over the man's head.

McClelland seemed utterly unconscious when taken to the station, as is in the testimony of Superintendent Rahe, of the Oakland Passenger Line. He could not give his name when asked by the attendants and physician.

The testimony of Mr. Knox, who is one of the oldest and most reliable conductors on the line, who carried M'Clelland from Stevenson street to the Soho bridge, fully corroborates that of Superintendant Rahe.

An accurate map of the premises is being made and will be submited to the jury on monday. Mr. Rahe testifies that the driver of car No. 23, which ran over McClelland, is also one of their best men, never having tasted liquor in his life.

Mr. Rahe's evidence as to the location of the accident, will clear the officers of the Turnpike Company, for which it is not supposed his road—the Oakland Passenger Railway—could feel very friendly. The examination will be continued.

Defaulter.

Quite an excitement was created late last evening on the arrest of a Mr. Hartung who has been for some years Treasurer of the Trustees of the German Evangelical Church on the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, was the man committed to jail by Alderman Floyd on the above charge. It appears that the church funds, amounting to over $13,000, are unacounted for, and several notes passed which do not represent value.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

Three Houses Partially Burned—Two Persons Injured.

Between two and three o'clock Wednesday morning an alarm of fire was given from box No. 52, at the Grant engine house, on Madison avenue, Allegheny, which was occasioned by the discovery of flames issuing from the roof of a house at the corner of Chestnut and Perry streets. The house was a two story brick, and was occupied by Albert Perrolt as a beer saloon and boarding house. The basement ment was occupied as a bakery by Wilhelm Hellinreichel. The fire was caused by a defective flue of the bake oven in the basement, and when discovered had made considerable headway.

From Perrolt's house the flames communicated to a house fronting on Perry street, occupied as dwelling and variety store, by Louis C. Ott, and from thence to a house adjoining occupied jointly by Henry Roth and Wm. Hellinreichel, the baker. The dwellings were all owned by Charles Goetman, and were probably damaged to the extent of five or six thousand dollars. The loss is fully covered by insurance. Mr. Perrolt estimates his at fifteen hundred dollars, and is insured in the Allemania for one thousand. Mr Ott's loss will not exceed $258. He is insured for $500 in the Pennsylvania. Mr. Roth's loss is trifling. He is insured for $200 in the German. Mr. Hellinreichel had an insurance of $400 on his stock and furniture. He estimates his loss at $200.

The progress of the fire was so rapid that some of the occupants had barely time to escape with their lives. Two boarders at Perrot's, John Deerholzer and George Hielerer, were sleeping in the attic and when they awoke the room was filled with smoke. They attempted to escape but found the stairways enveloped in flames. Hielerer succeeded in reaching the second floor, but in doing so had his face and hands burned. He jumped out of the second story window and alighted upon the ground unhurt. Deerholzer reached the roof of the house, and then jumped to the roof of the house adjoining. He seemed to have missed his foothold and fell from the roof to the street, a distance of about twenty-five feet. He sustained a fracture of the shoulder blade, and was injured internally. He was removed to the German Hospital, in Lawrenceville.

It appears that there have been three fires resulting from the same flue within a short time, but they were fortunately discovered in time to prevent any serious damage. Fire Marshal Butler, who examined the matter this morning, has notified the owner that the oven must be removed or the flue repaired in such a manner as to preciude the possibility of fire.

(From the Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat, Aug. 13th.)

A Heroic Girl—Cambria County has an Ida Lewis.

Instances of genuine heroism often happen that the world knows little or nothing of. An instance has been brought to our attention which occurred quite recently at Sulphur Spring near the Somerset county line and which is worthy of note. Carrie S., aged seven years, the little daughter of Mr. Jos. S. Lare of the Pittsburgh POST, along with her mother had been stopping near that place for several weeks, and one day last week she in company with a young lady and Miss Emma, daughter of Joseph Orris, Esq., of Scalp Level, this county, aged about thirteen years were crossing a brook at a shallow place to get to the spring, when the child slipped upon the mossy rocks and was rapidly drifted by the current into deep water. The young woman at once plunged into the water to rescue the little girl, but being unable to swim, they were both in imminent danger of drowning. The girl Emma Orris, a good swimmer, with great coolness and remarkable presence of mind hurried further down the stream and venturing boldly to the rescue, succeeded, after they had sank twice, in saving both from a watery grave.

The gratitude of the parents toward this heroic and self-sacrificing little girl can readily be imagined and a few days ago a beautifully wrought solid silver cup, appropriately inscribed, from the parents of Carrie, was presented to Miss Orris as an acknowledgment of her bravery and successful efforts. We are proud of Miss Orris as a daughter of Cambria county.

Literary Soiree.

On Friday evening, July 15th, the writer had the pleasure of attending a literary entertainment given by the young ladies and gentlemen of the Dikian Literary Society of Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute, who have been in attendance at this institution during the past session.

The evening was pleasant, and the spacious school hall was filled to overflowing standing room not even being left in the aisles. The exercises of the evening were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Noblestown, and consisted of essays, recitations, tableaux, select and original orations, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

The different performances were highly creditable and interesting throughout, eliciting at times great applause from the audience. All did themselves great credit. Prof. Byers had charge of the vocal music, which added very much to the entertainment. A full brass band, from Pittsburgh, was also present, and at intervals discoursed soul stirring music.

After the exercises were over, the audience was adjourned with prayer and benediction, by Rev. D. A. Hutchinson, when all retired to their homes, feeling that they had enjoyed a treat.

This Institution, situated in the pleasant village of Oakdale, about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, is in a most flourishing condition; and it is but just to say that the thanks of the community, as well as the patrons of the Institution, are due to Prof. Cook and his assistant teachers for its successful management thus far. The next session will begin on the first Monday of September. The boarding facilities have been very much increased since last session, two new boarding houses having been erected. Every facility will be afforded to students to make the best of their time. LOCAL.

For Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventitive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York and sold by all druggists.

Chapped Hands

And face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Death of an Old Resident.

Mr. William Sheehy, an old resident of this city, died at his home on Tannehill street, last Thursday, in his eightieth year. He was for nearly twenty years known to the members of the bar as the faithful law clerk of the law firm of McCandless & McClure and of Judge McCandless. He was a man whom every body trusted and respected.

Diet for the Million.

Wealth no longer monopolizes the luxuries of life. Persons in the most moderate circumstances can have a delicious dessert daily for a sum so trifling that it is scarcely worth naming. They can take their choice of fifty delicate dishes (each one of which the most fastidious epicure would smack his lips over), at a cost which, in these dear times, may well be called nominal. Custards, creams, blanc mange, charlotte russe, puddings, pies, creams, cakes and jellies are included in this cheap and varied bill of fare.

"But," says the skeptical reader, shrugging his shoulders incredulously, "this is not the age of miracles; give me facts, not not assertions." This *is* an age of miracles—miracles of science; and Sea Moss Farine, the new article that produces these *bonnes bouches*, is one of its wonders. The Sea Moss Farine Company, 53 Park Place, New York, is manufacturing this incomparable edible from Carrageen, or Irish Moss, under a patent procured last summer, and its popularity is already so great that the extensive mills of the Association, although running night and day, can scarcely keep pace with the prodigious demands. W&W

There is no Business

Or branch of trade in which skill, knowledge and enterprise are more essential than in the drug business; nor is there any branch of human industry in which more charlatanism and imposture prevails. It is, therefore, to the interest of the public to carefully discriminate between the true and false druggist. This can easily be done by a simple practical application of that rule which is as true in matters of business as morals, "by their fruits (or results) you shall know them." Judged by this rule, Helmbold is a true druggist and those well known medicines, known as "Helmbold's Preparations," are legitimate remedies. These latter have been before the public prominently for many years, and have been universally successful; the Extract of Buchu, especially, has secured the public confidence. For its appropriate diseases, it is without a rival.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*. W&W

Success from Advertising.

Very few persons understand the value of Printers' Ink better than H. T. Helmbold, the great advertiser of Fluid Extract of Buchu. There is hardly a paper on our editorial table but what contains a column or less of his advertisements. He is a living example of what a liberal use of money will do if one has the pluck and spirit to follow it up until it is a success. He has one of the finest stores on Broadway, and it is crowded with people who go there either to buy or inspect his mercantile palace. He extends an invitation to all to visit. See advertisement.—*Daily Journal, Boston, Mass.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street.

GOLD		117¼
United States 6s, 1881		117¾
" " 5-20s, 1867		113¾
" " 5-20s, 1864		113¾
" " 5-20s, 1865		113¾
" " 10-40s		108¾
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865		108¾
" " 5-20s, " " 1867		108¾
" " 5-20s, " " 1868		108¾
Due Compound Interest Notes		107¾
Union Pacific Railroad		87¾
Central Pacific Railroad		90¾
Cy. Pacifics		112

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, August 18, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market continues to move along slowly with a moderate demand only for the leading articles; in regard to prices we have but few alterations to notice, and these will be found in their appropriate places. The tendency in produce being downward at first it was found difficult to effect sales unless slight concessions were made; the market continues to be well supplied. Flour—the demand has fallen off and prices have declined from 25 to 40c per bbl; of course buyers think the bottom has not yet been reached. The sales were confined to the home wants of the home market; speculations were not indulged in; the leading houses have a good stock on hand, the same will apply to the mills which are running to their full capacity; they have an abundant stock of wheat on hand and are receiving liberally of the new crop, the quality of which is said to be excellent and sells from 3 to 5c less than old; this means cheap bread after a while. Provisions—The market continues to rule firm with a good demand; the leading houses report a good business doing at previous rates; the season is advancing to a close and the stock on hand is not a large one. Groceries—the market was steady with a good demand for the season; the largest inquiry was for sugars for preserving purposes. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market was weak and prices gave way under large receipts. Holders are evidently more anxious to sell in order to make way for the new crop. Wheat was lower, from 5 to 8c per bushel. The mills being well supplied are not so anxious to invest. Sales were reported at the following: Red winter 1 25a1 30; white 1 30a1 35 per bushel. Oats dull. There is but slight difference between old and new. The market was dull, buyers not anxious to invest. Prices are unchanged. Sales from first hands 40a43c; sales from store 45a46c; old is held at 52a 53c on wharf and at depot, and 53a56c from store. The supply at present exceeds the demand. Rye—The market was a quiet one, dealers being apart in their views. Prices are very uncertain, buyers are offering 90c; holders want more money and refuse to sell. Corn—Market steady; sales of shelled reported from first hands at 94a 95c, and from store at 98ca1 00 per bushel. Barley—The market has undergone no change. The weather is considered favorable for handling; buyers are offering 1 00 for next month's delivery; holders don't appear anxious to accept. The new crop is said to be excellent.

SALT—Market quiet. We note sales of Allegheny river brands by the car load at 1 60, and for small lots 1 70a1 75 was obtained.

APPLES—The receipts are increasing with a supply in excess of the demand. We are reported sales of fair to medium at 2 50a3 50 per bbl; choice 4 00a4 50 as per quality.

FLOUR—The market was dull and prices have declined from 25a40c per barrel. The stock on hand is sufficient for al ordinary purposes. The mills are well stocked with wheat, and are laying in a good supply, the new crops being reputed as excellent, we can report sales of good western brands at 6 75a7 00a7 25 per barrel.

POTATOES—Dull and unchanged at 2 50a5 00 per barrel, Jersey sweets 6 50a7 00 per bbl.

PEACHES—Sales of eastern at 2 50a 3 50 per box. From all that we can gather the peach crop will be unusually light.

SEEDS—No movement in clover or timothy seeds. Flaxseed is also dull, notwithstanding the arrivals are light, and cannot be quoted above 2 20.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was firm, with a good demand and liberal sales for the season, at the following: Shoulders, 14¾a15c; ribbed sides, 17¾c; clear ribbed sides, 18¼c; clear sides, 18¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams, 25½a26c; sugar-cured shoulders canvassed, 16a16¾c; canvassed breakfast bacon, clear, 21c; Mess Pork, 31 00. Dried Beef 46c. Lard 17½c in tierces, and 18½a18¾c in buckets.

HUSKS—Corn husk, 3a3½c.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at 2 25 per bbl, and eastern at 1 75.

LARD OIL—F. Sellers & Co. quote extra No 1 at 1 20a1 22, and No 2 at 88a90c. Fancy western brands are quoted at 1 25 for No 1.

LIVE POULTRY—Sales half grown chickens at 50a60c, and full grown at 80a 90c by the coop. Ducks, 75a85c per pair

HAY—The receipts were large, and buyers were anxious to realize high prices. Sales were made at 8 00, 10 00, 12 00 and 16 00 per ton.

BROOM CORN—Is coming in pretty freely, and is dull and cannot fairly be quoted above 11a12c.

BEANS—There is so little doing that there are no established quotations.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at 3 00a3 50, and Calcined Plaster at 4 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is reported firmer, though unchanged. Sales of Ohio at 12c for Hamburg, 13c for Factory, and 14c for Goshen, Switzer, 18c.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots in store at 1 00a1 05 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is a continued demand for the better grades, and the stock of this kind is not large, though the receipts are increasing. We quote at 26a28c for prime to choice. For common butter there is not much inquiry.

ASHES—The market was steady but not very active. The fall trade will soon open. We are reported sales of soda ash, common, at 3½c; refined, 3¾a4c; potash, 7a7¼c; pearls, 9a9¼c.

CARBON OIL—The demand continues light and the market dull. Prices are so unsettled and irregular that accurate quotations cannot be given.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of prime bright apples at 6¼a7c; peaches at 9c for halves, and 6a7c for quarters. Stock light and demand only moderate.

EGGS—Strictly fresh receipts are still quoted at 16a17c, while old stock is hard to sell at any price.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, August 18, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was not active; dealers were apart in their views and not disposed to operate, the result was that sales were few and far between; prices ruled about the same as the previous day.

CRUDE.

The market was without animation; the sales were on a small scale and the quotations were as follows: Spot in August, 9¼c; September, 9c; sellers option till December, 9c; all year, seller's option, 9c; buyers option, 10c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls seller's option, all year, 9c.
3,000 bbls seller's option, all year, 9c.
2,000 bbls seller's option, all year, 9c.

REFINED.

The market was quiet and buyers manifested no disposition to operate. The nominal rates were as follows: Spot, 24½c; August, 24c; October till December, 24½a 24¾c; buyer's option, all year, 25c; future delivery very uncertain.

SALES.

1,000 bbls delivered on the 20th at 24½c.
1,000 bbls August, 14¾c.
1,500 bbls September, 24¾c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, August 17—At the closing of the petroleum market on the 16th there were sales of crude, in bulk, at 12c, with 1,000 bbls disposed in lots. Crude in shipping order was held at 16¾a16¾c, with a dull trade. Refined opened with less inquiry, holders demanding full prices, but at the close there was more disposition to sell, influenced by the decline in gold and the irregularity of exchange; quoted at 24¾a25c; sales of 3,000 bbls private terms; 1,500 bbls at 24¾c, and 1,000 early in the day at 25c. For Philadelphia delivery there were sales of 3,000 bbls refined standard white for August at 24a24¼c, closing at 23¾c, and 1,500 bbls December at 24c. On the creek 1,000 bbls sold on upper road deliverable in sixty days at 2 90.

TITUSVILLE—The market was more active, and prices were firmer to-day, especially on the lower creek, where sales were made at an advance of from 10 to 15c above those of yesterday. Towards the close the feeling among buyers became weaker, but holders of oil were firm at prices from 10 to 15c above the views of former. Following were the sales:

1,000 bbls on upper creek at 3 00.
2,000 bbls on upper creek at 3 00.
500 bbls on upper creek at 2 95.
2,500 bbls on lower creek at 2 90.
1,000 bbls on lower creek at 3 10.
1,000 bbls on lower creek at 3 10.
1,000 bbls on lower creek at 3 15.
500 bbls on upper creek at 2 20.
2,000 bbls at Oil City at 3 50.

OIL CITY.—The market is entirely nominal and prices are hard to gi4e; about 3 05a3 10 on lower creek and 3 35a3 40 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA—Market steady; prime light straw to white, 22½c; standard white 24c; crude, 11¼c in barrels.

PLEASANTVILLE.—The market is quiet but steady; holders asking 2 60 bid at the wells, with 2 50a2 53 bid.

TITUSVILLE—The market on upper creek is quiet but firm; nominally held at 2 90a2 95.

SHAMBURG.—The market is quiet at 2 80a2 90 on the road. But few offerings at latter price.

ROUSEVILLE—Market firm. Offering, 3 05; asking, 3 10a3 15.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Flour closed a shade firmer on shipping grades, with a moderate export demand. Wheat quite firm, with a fair export demand at 1 20a 1 30 for No 2 spring; 1 35a1 39 for No 1 spring; 1 41a1 43 for amber red western Rye nominal. Oats lower and dull at 53a 57c for new Ohio. Corn dull at 85a88c for new mixed western. Pork quiet; mess 29 00 cash; 29 50 seller Seprember. Beef firm and in moderate demand. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard quiet at 17a10½c for good to prime steam. Eggs quiet at 27c.

DRY GOODS.

As yet the market continues rather quiet, especially for most kinds of staple cotton, but prices, neverthelese, were without much alteration, except Whittenton A stripes, which are reduced from 20c to 17c; do 8-8 from 16c to 15c, and do C from 14c to 13c. Cotton bags are more active, and are quoted at: Ontario A 40a46c, and do C 52c. Cotton ducks are also active and in request at 53a6c for No 1.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Family 6 25a6 50. Wheat dull and drooping. Red winter1 15a1 17, for No. 2, and 1 18a1 20 for No. 1, and closing with no buyers at better than the inside rates. Corn dull, at 75r80c. Oats steudy. New, 35ap0b, and old 50a55c. Rye, 75a80c, with a light demand. Barley 1 10a1 15c, and in immediate demand. Cotton dull; middling 18a18¼c. Tobacco unchanged, receipts light; sales 160 hhds., chiefly Kentucky, at 26 10a27 80. Whisky in in moderate demand an 93a94c for wood and iron bound. Provisions dull and prices nominal. Mess pork was offered at 28 00 and but little demand, though 100 bbls selected brands sold at this rate. Bulk meats held at 13a13c for shotlders and sides. Bacon 17a17¾c. Lard 16c. These are the asking rates. Batter and Gheese unchanged. Hogs firm at 10 00a10 25 gross. Beef cattle dull and market overstocked, at 3 50a7 00.

FINANCIAL.

Fold—116¾, buying.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Tobacco—low grades drooping; other qualities unchanged. Hemp rope and bagging unchanged. Flour dull and weak, with only a local demand. Wheat opened heavy and closed weak on medium grades, No 2 red fall 1 14a1 15; No 1 do 1 20; choice 1 25 a1 85. Corn inactive; mixed and yellow 72a75c; white 80a85c. Oats dull at 40a41c for mixed; 43a45c for white. Rye dull at 70a75c. Whisky dull at 95c. Groceries firm and unchanged. Provisions dull, a small order business being done. Pork 30 00. Bacon shoulders 14c; clear rib 17c; clear 18c. Lard 16½c. Cattle less active. Hogs firm.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

MEMPHIS, August 17.—Cotton steady middling, 18¼a18½c; receipts, 76 bales; exports, 237 bales. Flour dull at 5 00. Born dull at 85a92c. Oats firm at 50c. Hay irregular at 18 00a22 00. Bran steady at 20 50. Pord 32 00. Lard steady and unchanged. Bacon easier; shoulders, 15½c; sides, 18¾a19c.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, August 17.—Exchange unchanged. Flour—Dull and unchanged. Wheat—Moderately active, and 2a2½c higher; No 2 closed at 95a96c cash; 1 11a 1 11½ to sellers for September. Corn—From 2a2½c higher, closing at 72a72½c for No 2; this afternoon the market was dull at 71½c to sellers for August. Oats—Active and ¾a1c higher, closing at 38¾a 39c. Rye—Steady and 1a1½c higher, closing firm at 72½c for No 2. Barley—In large supply; closed at 1 07a1 08. Highwines—Quiet and steady at 92c for iron bound. Provisions—Dull and almost nominal. Hogs—Quiet at 9 00a9 60 for common to extra choice. Cattle—Active, firm, and steady at 3 45a8 00 for common Texan to choice shipping steers.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—Bagging steady, 29½a30c for hemp and flax. Cotton unchanged, and held firm at 18c for middling. Glour—demand better; extra family 5 75. Grain in better demand. Wheat 1 20a1 30; oats, 40c; corn, 1 00; rye 85. Provisions dull and nominal. Mess pork, 30 00; bacon, 14¾a17¼a18¾c; bulk 13¾a16½a 17¼c; hams, sugarcured, 25c. Whisby, raw, inactive at 93a95c. Tobacco, sales 153 hhds frosted trash and lugs 5 83a6 00; good leaf to medium 10 00a1130.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—Flour—medium and low grades declined, superfine, 5 50; extra, 5 87½a6 12½; North western extra family, 6 25; Indiana and Ohio, 7 00a7 62½. Wheat very dull; red western, 1 40a1 45. Rye, new, 1 00. Corn dull; mixed, 73a85c. Oats unsettled; old, 56a60c new 40a50c. Provisions—demand light; mess pork 30 75a31 00. Lard is held 17a17½c. Petroleum feverish; crule, 15¾c; refined, 24a24½c. Whisky lower at 96½a98c.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, August 17.—Flour dull. Wheat 1a2c lower; No. 1 white Wabash, 1 36; No. 2 do. 1 28, amber Michigan 1 23; No. 1 amber Illinois 133; No. 2 do. 128; No. 1 red Wabash 1 27; No. 2 do 1 23; No 3 do. 1 18. Corn unchanged; No 1 80c; No 2, 77c. Oats 1a2c lower; No 1 new 42c; No. 2 40c. Freights, 4¼c to Buffalo and 8½c to Oswego.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, August 17.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat unsettled at 1 11 for No. 1; 1 04½ for No 2. Oats lower at 30c for No 2. Corn and barley nominal. Rye lower at 75c for No 1. Freights firmer at 5½c and 10½c to Buffalo and Oswego.

Oswego Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

OSWEGO, August 17.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee club offered at 1 27. Corn dull and steady; sales 2,900 bushels No. 2 at 87c, and mixed at 90c. Oats quiet at 53a54c for Illinois.

White Lead, Putty, Etc.

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 lb in oil	11 c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 lb in oil	11½c
Fancy brands from	7 @10¼c
White lead dry, strictly pure, in kegs	10½c
Orange Mineral	12 @13c
Pure Red Lead	10½@11c
Printer's Red Lead	9½@10c
Litharge	10½@11 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	10½c
Putty	4½@5½c
Blue paint ground in oil	8 @11c

DIED.

SLATTERY—On Tuesday, at half past one o'clock, A. M., PATRICK SLATTERY, aged 54 years.

ALLCOTT—On Monday evening, August 15th, at 9½ o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. Wm. Allcott, in the 73d year of her age.

LOVE—On Monday afternoon, August 15th, at Blairsville, Pa., of scarlet fever, MARY DICKSON, second daughter of F. and Mary W. Love.

DEELY—On Monday, August, 15, after a lingering illness, Miss SARAH, eldest daughter of the late Wm. and Martha J. Deely, in her 21st year.

PRESSLY—At his residence on Washington st., Allegheny, on Saturday, the 13th inst., Rev. JNO. T. PRESSLY, in the 76th year of his age.

DYER—On Monday morning, August 15, 1870, at 6 o'clock, JOHN GRANT, youngest son of John and Louisa J. Dyer, aged 1 year and 14 months.

DILLON—On Sunday morning, August 14, a 5½ o'clock, ELIZA A., wife of Levi Dillon.

The Season of Exhaustion.

The close sultry weather which usually prevails toward the end of summer is particularly unfavorable to the feeble and enervated. Even the well-knit frames of strong men feel the influence of the season, and lassitude and languor pervade the whole community. Ladies, especially those in delicate health, suffer much from debility, occasioned by the humid heat, and feel the want of a wholesome invigorant. In fact, a necessity for something to recruit the exhausted system is experienced, more or less, by everybody, and the only question is what that something will be. With those who have tested the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters on themselves, or observed its effects on others, this question will not be in doubt for a single moment. Its tonic and regulating operation, and its agency in creating a healthy appetite and promoting digestion, are rightly classed by all who have resorted to this unequalled vegetable invigorant and corrective, among the most extraordinary therapeutic wonders of modern times. It should be taken at this season as a safeguard against the epidemic diseases which are so apt to attack the relaxed system in the fall of the year.

As it is understood that mercenary speculators in various parts of the county are endeavoring to supersede the standard tonic of the age with worthless articles manufactured by themselves which they represent to be superior to this long tried remedy, it is proper to the put the public on their guard against this species of impo ition, and to warn them against the deleterious trash with which dishonorable dealers seek to drench them.

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CANDIDATES.

Announcements in this column Ten Dollars each to expire on the day of the meeting of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DIS trict.

JAMES H. HOPKINS.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

JOHN P. HEISEL

Of East Birmingham; subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

JOHN COYLE,

Of the Thirteenth ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

MOSES P. WALSH,

Of Chartiers township, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CORONER,

Alj. W. N. FLEMING,

Of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONE

MAJOR MAURICE WALLACE,

Of the Tenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

FOR CORONER,

T. C. RAFFERTY,

Of the Twelfth ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

SAMUEL CAMERON,

Of the Fifteenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JAMES IRVIN,

Of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSION

I. W. BAUSMAN,

Of Scott Township, subject to the rules of the Democratic Convention.